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THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

VOLUME 13
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RICE LAKE CACHE

Vol. 13 April, 1914 No. 1

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

ABORIGINAL EVIDENCES IN NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

PUBLISHED BY
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Archeological Society

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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of these duties we fulfilled to the best of our ability and opportunity. No explorations of mounds were attempted. We lacked both the time and equipment to engage in such work. We were provided with a small silk tent, blankets and a light cooking outfit. Owing to the cold nights and for other reasons the tent was used on only one or two occasions. The mess kit was in frequent use. Because of the lack of, or difficulties of procuring means of transportation, nearly all of our journeys, many of them of quite considerable distances, had to be made on foot from the villages and in which we were quartered. As we possessed almost no clues to the locations of aboriginal monuments or sites at the outset of our work, and because of the general difficulty of procuring helpful information we were compelled to depend largely upon our own experience and resources. It was found advisable to frequently divide the party, one member working in one and the others in other directions from a selected base of operations. The plan was finally adopted of having Mr. Barton travel in advance of the party and of having him interview pioneer settlers, newspapermen and others in the towns along our route, in a position to provide useful information. This plan worked greatly to our advantage. On arriving at a town we were able to immediately engage in the examination of the sites which he had previously located. In order to make the present bulletin on the aboriginal resources of the northwestern counties of the state as helpful as possible to students and future investigators there has been included in the present issue of the bulletin some archaeological data obtained by the writer and Mr. H. L. Skavlem in the Chippewa valley, north of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, in the month of June of the same year.

Other notes and information obtained from other sources, and from other members of the Society, have also been included. The results of a survey of the region of the Chetek lakes and of Rice lake, in Barron county, conducted for the Society by the writer and the Messrs. R. A. Becker and H. A. Kirchner, in early August of this same year, will be printed in a future bulletin.

Physical Features.

An examination of any map of the state will show that the northwestern Wisconsin counties are remarkable for the great number of their lakes and streams. From the northern edge of St. Croix county to the southeastern corner of Douglas county the surface of the land is literally spotted with lakes ranging in size from an ordinary pond to some which are five or more miles in length. A second system of lakes begins in the southern part of Barron county and extends in a general northeasterly direction across Washburn and Sawyer and into southern Bayfield county. Some of the largest lakes in this system are from three to nine or more miles long. Among the largest of the lakes in the northwestern counties are Balsam and Bone lakes, in Polk county; Clam, Big Sand, and Yellow lakes, in Burnett county; St. Croix, Nebagamon, Whitefish and Leader lakes, in Douglas county; Courte Oreilles, Grindstone, Round and Chetac lakes in Sawyer county; Long and Shell lakes, in Washburn county, and Red Cedar, Prairie, Chetek and Bear lakes in Barron county. Over two hundred lakes, large and small, are found in Polk and Washburn counties; nearly two hundred in Burnett; over one hundred in each Barron and Sawyer counties, and over fifty in Douglas county. The principal streams draining these counties are the St. Croix which forms the western boundary of the counties of St. Croix, Polk and Burnett, and its larger tributaries, the Apple, Willow, Clam, Yellow and Nemacagon, and the Black, Amnicon and Brule, which drain into Lake Superior.

A great belt of jack and Norway pine formerly extended from the extreme northwestern corner of Polk county through Burnett, a large part of Washburn and the southeastern part of Douglas, and into Bayfield county. In portions of this area this has now been largely or entirely cut over. "Openings" with scrub oak woods occupy the greater portion of St. Croix from the St. Croix river westward and the southwestern part of Polk county. Barron county, about one-half of Polk county,

portions of Washburn county, all but a small part of Sawyer county, and the greater part of Douglas county, were, or are still, covered with mixed forests of pine and hardwood timber. Along the southern boundary of Burnett county are lands overgrown with almost pure stands of hardwood timber.

Quartzite ridges extend from near Cameron, in the northeastern part of Barron county, through the northwestern corner of Rusk county and to beyond the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation, in the western part of Sawyer county. Both the quartzite and the catlinite which occurs in various places at the base and on the sides of these ridges were used by the Indians in implement making. In western St. Croix county the Potsdam sandstone outcrops. Shale, granite, gneisses, schists, greenstones, phorphyries, cherts, quartz and other rocks are available in other parts of these counties. The Minong copper range extends through northeastern Washburn and into southeastern Douglas county. In southwestern Douglas county is the St. Croix copper range, and in the northwestern part of the county, the Douglas copper range. We have no present knowledge of aboriginal copper mining on any of these ranges. Float copper is found in the drift in the northeastern counties.

Indian History.

The region in which our investigations were conducted is a very interesting one having been for several centuries past the scene of the numerous conflicts of the fierce intruding Chippewa and its original inhabitants the Dakota, or Sioux. Only a brief account of this struggle may be given here. According to the Chippewa chief, G. Copway (Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh), author of "The Traditional History of the Ojibway Nation," published in 1851,—"These wars first originated . . . in the question of the right of occupancy of the fisheries at the upper end of Lake Superior, and the right of the game of the adjacent woods. Subsequently they were carried on for conquest, until at length revenge was the cry of both parties."

Dr. Albert E. Jenks, in his paper on "The Wild Rice Gath-

erers of the Upper Lakes" (19 Bu. Am. Ethno.), points out that the almost constant wars between these tribes was due to the desire of the one to retain and of the other to possess itself of the rich wild-rice fields of northwest Wisconsin. He gives an account compiled from various reliable sources, of the Chippewa invasion and conquests of this region.

"Warren says that it was while the Chippewa were still at Sault Ste. Marie that they and the Chippewa first met. In all this westward movement south of Lake Superior the Ojibwa were surrounded by the fierce "O-dug-tum-eeg," or "Opposite-side people" (the Fox Indians), and also by the Dakota, who claimed the southern and western sides of the lake. Every foot of ground was valiantly contested, until at last the invaders halted near La Pointe, where they were compelled to seek safety on La Pointe island. It is clear, from Indian tradition, and the evidence seems trustworthy, that it was about three hundred and sixty years previous to 1852, the year in which Warren wrote, that the Ojibwa assembled on La Pointe island. This would be about 1492. There they built a village and cultivated extensive gardens of pumpkins and maize. They also occasionally hunted on the mainland along the headwaters of St. Croix river. They lived about a hundred and twenty years on La Pointe island, from which, after a signal victory over a war party from both of their western enemies, the Dakota and the Fox, they gained a lasting foothold on the mainland and spread to the south and west. Early in the seventeenth century they had ascended St. Lawrence river with canoe loads of furs for the French. Then they acquired firearms and the primitive man's craving for strong drink, and learned the exchange value of peltries in satisfying their new wants; with a force at once rapid and irresistable they plunged into the land of small lakes to the south and west, where the small furred animals were the most abundant. They destroyed the Fox villages at the headwaters of the St. Croix and forced the inhabitants to desert their rice lakes in the midland country between St. Croix and Chippewa rivers, the ejected people fleeing to Wisconsin river. The invading

Ojibwa also planted a village on an island at the mouth of St. Louis river, at Fond du Lac. Warren places the date of these inland movements between the years 1612 and 1671."

"The first permanent Ojibwa settlement on Ottawa lake, the site of the present La Courte Oreille reservation, was made about the year 1745. From there new villages were at length made at Lake Chetac, Red Cedar lake, Long lake, and "Pukwanuh on Chippeway river." At about the time that the Fox Indians were driven from Wisconsin river, the Ojibwa began to occupy this latter territory, their chief village being established at "Waus-wag-im-ing" (Torch lake, Lac du Flambeau). From there they spread down the Wisconsin as far as the mouth of Fox river, and toward the east as far as Pelican lake. From these various places during the last hundred years, they have spread over the remainder of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, fighting with remnants of the Fox, Dakota, and Winnebago tribes at each advancing step. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the two bands of the Ojibwa—the Lac Courte Oreille and Lac du Flambeau—on the sources of Chippeway and Wisconsin rivers, respectively, numbered about a thousand souls. They raised large quantities of maize and potatoes; "they also collected each autumn large quantities of wild rice, which abounded in many of their lakes and streams."

Jenks states that: "Almost every bend of Chippewa and Red Cedar rivers has been the scene of an Indian battle." Chippewa traditions have preserved to the present day the locations of some of these early battle-grounds. Several of these battles took place on the shores of Prairie lake, in Barron county, a lake which the Chippewa visited each fall for the purpose of harvesting the wild rice.

Dakota raids from across the St. Croix river into northwestern Wisconsin continued to as late as 1850, or later.

Canoe Routes.

The following information concerning former principal Indian canoe routes to the Mississippi was obtained through the courtesy of Mr. L. E. Thomas.

"The canoe route from Lake Superior to the Mississippi was down the Brule river to Lake St. Croix and down the St. Croix river to the great river. To get from the Brule to the St. Croix, they had to portage a short distance, but the land was level, and the springs that feed the two streams are all found in the same swamp. It was through this swamp that they portaged to make the trip.

Most of the canoe travel and travel in general was done on the Namekagon river. They started at the Big Pa-quan-wong and went directly down on the west side of Long lake (now called Owen lake) in Bayfield county. The canoe trail came up the White river to Long lake and portaged from Long lake to the Namekagon river, a distance of about two miles and a half, and then proceeded by the way of the Namekagon and the St. Croix river to the Mississippi. The Indian trail continued on from the west side of Long lake, across White river at the foot of Long lake, then on the east side of White river down to within about twelve miles of where Ashland now is, then on the north side of White river and continued on that side to the present site of Ashland and Odanah.

Odanah was the point at that time to which the Indians from this locality and the Courte Oreilles went to get their annuity payments. This trip they usually made once a year.

Another canoe route or trail started at Pa-quan-wong, later known as the Port, on the west side of the Chippewa river. It followed the west fork of the Chippewa to the head fork of the Marengo river, which is practically the same as the east fork of the White river. It continued on through the White river to the Bad river and from this point to Odanah.

The Indians also went by canoe to the Mississippi from the Port down the Chippewa river."

Implements.

As only a small portion of the land along the banks of the numerous lakes and streams in these counties is under cultivation only a very small number of old Indian village and camp sites have been disclosed. The number of stone and metal implements recovered from the soil is therefore as yet very small. Only a few of the many mounds have been intelligently explored. There are but few collectors of archaeological materials and their gleanings are small and unimportant. The opportunities for learning much about the characteristic implements of northwest Wisconsin are therefore at present very limited.

Descriptions of some of the implements recovered are given in connection with those of the sites and earthworks from which they were obtained. The pecked stone implements found up to the time of our explorations are celts, hand hammers, adzes, grooved hammers and grooved axes. No stone chisels, gouges, mullers, pestles, mortars have been found so far as known. Of these stone celts, or hatchets, are the most common. We learned of the finding of but one grooved hammer, two triangular adzes and three grooved axes.

Ornamental and ceremonial forms in stone such as gorgets, pendants, banner stones, boat stones, bird stones, cones, hemispheres and discoidals have not been found. Because this region is far beyond the range of the greatest distribution of these classes of objects in the state it is scarcely to be expected that more than a few stray specimens of any of these may be found in the future. We heard of the finding of but two pipes. It is to be expected that many others will be obtained. The chert and quartzite arrow and spearpoints, which we examined, do not differ in form from those of the southern and central Wisconsin counties. As elsewhere mentioned, some of these appear to have been made of material undoubtedly imported from adjoining and distant states. No shell or bone implements were located. A small number of copper imple-

ments are in the hands of collectors or others. These include a small number of spearpoints, a knife and a chisel. In the State Historical museum there is a copper fishhook which was found on the banks of the St. Croix river, in Burnett county (Sec. 24, T. 40 N., R. 18 W.). This specimen is 2¾ inches long and quite stoutly fashioned. Barron county has yielded a large number of copper implements and ornaments. These will be described in a future bulletin.

Remarks.

The results of our reconnaissance plainly indicate that a large amount of archaeological exploration work remains to be done in the northwest Wisconsin counties. The author recommends that researches be conducted particularly in the St. Croix valley from St. Croix Falls northward, in the lakes region in the northern half of Polk county, in the interior of Burnett county, in southeastern and in northwestern Washburn county, in southeastern Douglas county and in the region of the Lac Courte Oreilles lakes in western Sawyer county. Researches in these regions should yield very interesting results. The clues and information which have now been assembled should prove helpful to those who engage in this work. The lake regions in these counties, where not already occupied by the farms of settlers, will soon be occupied by new settlers and summer resort colonies. This means the destruction of many earthworks and other evidences of both prehistoric and recent Indian occupation. It is therefore highly desirable that these should be located and described as soon as is possible.

Our investigations show that the mounds of northwest Wisconsin are largely conical in form. Some of these are of exceptional size. With a few exceptions these conical earthworks occur in groups of only a few examples. Oval and linear mounds occur in some of these groups. The mounds of the latter class do not compare in size with the remarkable linear earthworks of the southern half of the state. There is no present reason to believe that any of these earthworks are of

other than Siouan origin. No emblematic mounds were encountered but it would not be surprising if a few examples of these would be found in the course of future researches. We have been able to greatly extend our knowledge of the northward range of these evidences of early aboriginal cultivation known as "garden beds." A few years ago the farthest known northern group of these was that at the Red Banks, Green Bay. From information obtained by our party we think it very probable that within a few years the number of known Indian catlinite sources will have been considerably increased.

Small quarries should be found in additional localities on the quartzite ridges. The question whether the Indians did any quarrying for copper on the several copper ranges in this region remains to be investigated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In presenting this report the writer and his associates desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. L. E. Thomas of Shell Lake, Mr. W. A. Prentice of Clayton, Mr. Thomas McGarr of Cumberland and Mr. James Bardon of Superior for information of a helpful character, which they freely gave. To Mr. Thomas they are especially grateful for assistance rendered both during and after the completion of their researches. His long residence in this region and acquaintance with its topography, Indian history and antiquities make his contributions of particular value. The names of other friends, who aided us in our work, are mentioned in connection with the descriptions of the different sites and earthworks.

EVIDENCES.

St. Croix County.

HUDSON GROUP.

Figure 1.

This group of Indian mounds is situated on the top of Lake View bluff overlooking St. Croix lake at the southern limits of Hudson. They are on property reported to belong to Miss

Figure 1

Annetta North of Hudson. The bluff has upon its top a few scattered oak trees and rises to a height of 250 or more feet above the C. B. & Q. R. R. tracks and Central Lumber Com-

pany's plant, on the lake shore below. From its top a fine view across the broad expanse of lake to the Minnesota shore opposite, presents itself. The five conical mounds in this group are all within a few feet of the edge of the bluff. Mound No. 1, the largest tumulus in the group, is separated from No. 2 by a distance of 83 feet. No. 3 is 110 feet north of No. 2; No. 4, 63 feet from No. 3; and No. 5, 30 feet from No. 4. The dimensions of these mounds are as follows:

No. 1. Diameter 50 feet, elevation at center about 3 feet.

No. 2. Diameter 26 feet, elevation at center about 2½ feet.

No. 3. Diameter 43 by 48 feet, elevation at center about 3½ feet.

No. 4. Diameter 28 feet, elevation at center about 1¾ feet.

No. 5. Diameter 24 feet, elevation at center about 1¾ feet.

Although of only slight elevation and somewhat mutilated by the hoofs of cattle and the digging of relic hunters, this group of Indian earthworks is worthy of preservation. A plat of it was made with the assistance of Mr. Alfred T. Flint. A short distance north of the mounds is a coulee, or narrow valley, which separates this bluff from the next. The ascent to the mounds is made from this coulee.

With Mr. Geo. D. Cline, the veteran editor of Hudson, as a companion, we followed the line of the bluffs for several miles south of the city but without being able to locate any other traces of early Indian life. We were informed by Mr. Cline that in the early days of settlement it was the frequent custom of the Sioux Indians residing in this vicinity to set fire to the prairies on the highlands in the fall and winter in order to obtain a good growth of grass for their ponies in the spring.

Hudson High School Collection

Through the courtesy of Principal J. W. Burkholder we were permitted to examine a small collection of Indian implements presented to the high school at Hudson by a Mrs. Sweeney, a former resident of Duluth. Its contents consist

of a few grooved stone axes and hammers, celts, hoes, spades, a pestle, and chert points, scrapers and perforators. There is no catalogue of this collection. So far as we could learn none of the specimens included therein were collected in the region about Hudson. We were unable to learn of the presence of any other collections in or about the city. We were informed that stone celts and chert implements had been found here but could not locate any of them.

North Hudson Mounds

According to Mr. Garrett Green and other residents of Hudson, whom we interviewed, two or more conical mounds were formerly located on the bank of Lake St. Croix, in North Hudson. They were on the north side of the mouth of Willow river (Malalieu lake) at a distance of about 200 or 250 feet north of the waterpower dam, in the present C. St. P. M. & O. R. R. yards. They were destroyed in the grading of these yards. Of their dimensions or contents we could learn nothing.

From North Hudson Mr. Flint and the writer followed the shore of Lake St. Croix northward for a distance of three or more miles to about opposite Stillwater, Minnesota. We examined both the bluff tops and the beach but were unable to locate any evidences of aboriginal occupation. The bluffs are very picturesque being in places from 25 to 80 or more feet high, and cut into by a number of ravines. They are clothed with an almost continuous forest of young oak trees and brush. The absence of cutivated fields along the bluffs made the search for indications of village or camp sites unfruitful. We were informed that forty years ago bands of Sioux Indians occasionally camped on these bluffs. In the year 1907, Mr. Harvey Helbing reported to the Society on the finding of a few chert and chalcedony chips in a field on the bluffs opposite Stillwater. This locality is north of that visited by us. On the following day we were joined by Mr. Albert O. Barton. Together we made an examination of the fields and pas-

tures on the banks of Willow river for a distance of nearly three miles above its mouth, but without result. The valley of this stream is very beautiful being hemmed in by high ridges and banks clothed with oak groves.

Bushnell Lake Village Site

The existence of an Indian camp or village site on the shore of this lake was reported to the Society by the writer in 1908. In the year 1910, at his suggestion, a visit to this place was made by Mr. Verne S. Pease. An account of his discoveries was published by him in the Hudson Star-Observer of April 21. The village site is located on the farm of William Hope, in the SE.¼ of Section 3, at a distance of about three miles north of Hammond, in a township of the same name. On this farm evidences of former Indian occupation are found on the top of a knoll overlooking Bushnell lake, a small body of water covering an area of about thirty-five acres.

"It is said that in an early day the ground was heavily timbered, and the region was one of the best in all this section for the hunting of deer. It seemed to be the natural home of wild game, and deer were wont to wander about that lake and over to Pine lake, some four miles to the east. That the inhabitants of this village, when it was a political and economic entity in aboriginal times, lived on the fat of the land and forest is attested by the evidences of slaughter found in the soil. Thousands of bones of deer have been plowed up, especially the leg bones for these are the hardest and resist longest the gnawing effects of decay."

"Then there are places in which are heaps of chips. Many finished arrow points have been picked up on the ground. It is said that the traceable limits of the village site show that it covered an area of as much as three acres, while quantities of flint chips are found on a patch of ground a short distance away, across a shallow draw to the west of the village site. From the quantities of chips found it is evident that the in-

dustry of making flint weapons and implements went on there for a long time."

In the State Historical museum there is a grooved stone axe of ordinary form found on, or near, this site.

New Richmond

From Hudson we went to New Richmond. Here we examined a small archaeological collection belonging to Mr. Orville Mosher. His cabinet contains a few grooved stone axes, a celt, grooved hammer and a considerable number of chipped flint implements. Of these only a few of the arrowpoints were obtained from the region about the city. These were of ordinary forms and were largely made of a light-colored chert probably obtained by their makers in this vicinity. The other implements were obtained from sites in the vicinity of Waupun, in Dodge and Fond du Lac counties, and from Ohio and North Dakota. Flint implements are occasionally recovered in the gardens and fields along the banks of Willow river, at New Richmond. One specimen, a spearpoint of grayish quartzite with a notched tang was shown to us by its owner. It was about seven inches in length and nearly two inches in width just above the notches. A search made along the river bank west of the city failed to locate any evidence of stone age camp and workshop sites.

Hatfield Lake Camp Site

This small lake lies on the east side of the Omaha right-of-way, at a distance of about three-fourths of a mile north of the New Richmond. The lands on its shores are under cultivation with the exception of a small grove and a few small patches of second growth oak trees along its north shore. On a point of land jutting into this lake on its north side an Indian camp and workshop site was found. The evidences of aboriginal life at this place consisted of scattered chips and spalls of white chert of a fair quality, several broken blanks of the same material and one of a hard grayish stone, (also

broken), a pebble hand-hammer, several pottery fragments and a considerable number of fused and broken stones from the fire-places of old lodge sites. Most of these were obtained near the end of the point the surface of which had been under cultivation so that the exact sites of the lodges could not be exactly determined. According to Mr. Mosher, who directed us to this site, a considerable number of chert arrowpoints and a few scrapers have been obtained here. It is evident that the number of Indians camping here at any time must have been small. A complete circuit of the lake was made by Mr. Flint and the writer but nothing of importance was found. In a cornfield, a short distance west of the railroad line and between it and the point mentioned, Mr. Barton found the scattered stones of one or several lodge fire-places.

Polk County

Clayton

From New Richmond we went to Clayton where Mr. Barton examined the shores of Lake Cemelia, a small lake also known as Mud lake. Only a small portion of the shores of this lake are under cultivation. No traces of aboriginal occupation were found. With Mr. Flint as a companion I made an examination of the shores of Lake Magner, also called Marsh or Hay lake. This narrow lake is a mile or more in length and its shore lands are largely under cultivation. On its east side is the settlement called Richardson. On elevated cultivated land on the north shore of this body of water stones from former Indian fire-places were found scattered over the tops of several knolls situated directly in the rear of the lake road. No indications of flint working were found, hence it is probable that the Indian lodges were located here in recent years.

Degolier Camp Site

On the C. M. Degolier farm, on the north and west shores of Lake Magner, in Section 22, in Clayton township, are evi-

dences of an Indian camp site. In the cultivated fields about his house Mr. Degolier has collected quite a number of chert and quartzite points, knives, blanks and scrapers. All of the points are of the ordinary stemmed, notched and triangular forms found on village sites in the southern part of the state. Some of these specimens are made of a white chert. These, or the raw material, must have been obtained from regions

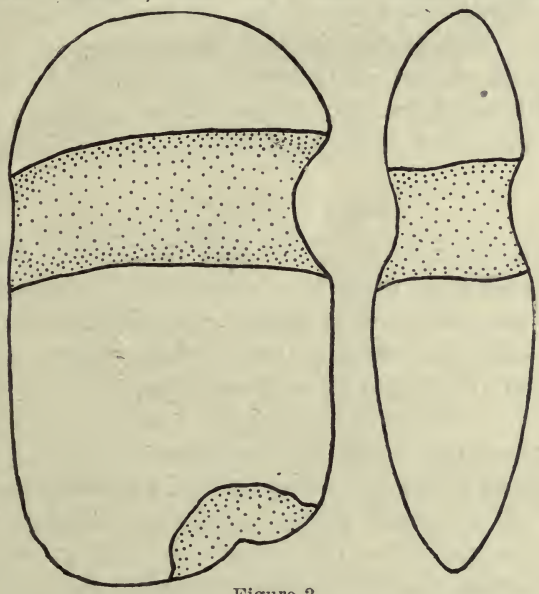


Figure 2

lying farther to the south in the state, if not from beyond its boundaries. Some other specimens were made of a whitish or grayish chert, or of a mottled or clouded grayish and pinkish chert. One small knife was made of a yellowish brown jasper. A single small grooved axe had also been found. This specimen measures nearly 4¼ inches in length and about 2⅜ inches in width at its widest part just below the handle groove. It is about 1¼ inches in thickness. The handle groove, which is about one inch in width, extends around three sides of the implement. This axe is very well fashioned and is smooth but not polished. It is made of a hard grayish

rock. This specimen has the present distinction of being found farther north in this part of the state than any grooved axe of which we have a record. (See Figure 2.)

In a sandy potato field, located on the east side of the country road and sloping gradually to the lake, we found numerous fireplace stones and chert and quartzite chips and fragments. Several blackened spots in this field probably indicated the former sites of lodges. Potsherds have also been found here. This field is between the Degolier house and the lake shore, the house being located on the west side of the road. We learned from Mr. Degolier that a copper spearpoint had been found near the lake shore.

Longren Camp Site

On the Longren farm, at the foot of the west side of the lake, in the SE.¼ of the NW.¼ of Section 27, chert chips and fragments and fire-cracked stones were found on the surface of several small cultivated patches of land. These point very plainly to the former location of an aboriginal camp and arrowmaker's workshop at this place. When the adjoining land is plowed these sites may be found to be of greater extent than indicated at the time of our examination.

At this place a small bridge crosses the marshy outlet of the lake. On the Peter Olson farm at the foot of the east side of the lake, near the center of Section 27, a number of chert arrowpoints have been collected. These were obtained during the preparation of a strawberry patch and garden near the Olson house. We examined this ground and the adjoining fields but could find no evidence of the location of a camp or workshop site. Between this place and the head of the lake is the settlement called Richardson and near it a grove of deciduous trees. The removal of this grove may in time reveal additional evidences of aboriginal occupation.

Amery Lodge Sites

About Amery are several small lakes. Mr. Barton examined the shores of East Twin lake for evidences of former aboriginal life but without result. The author made a similar examination of the banks of Apple River near the town and of the banks of West Twin lake. On the south shore of West Twin, opposite Amery, scattered hearth stones from lodge sites were found in a cultivated field. It was learned that a few arrowpoints had also been obtained here but no indications of the manufacture of flint implements could be found. We were informed that several grooved stone axes had been found in Amery.

North Twin Lake Camp Site

A camp and workshop site is located on the Roy Damon farm, on the north side of North Twin lake, on a peninsula between it and Pike lake. Hearth stones and flint flakes and spalls are scattered over a number of knolls on this place. Mr. Damon has collected a considerable number of flint implements from this field. Only two or three of these were in his possession at the time of our visit. These were of ordinary forms. This land was, we were informed, formerly heavily timbered with pine.

Adjoining this peninsula on the east is a settlement known as North Amery. In digging the cellar for a house some years ago at the east end of Lakeside street, Mr. Solomon Anderson unearthed an Indian skeleton. We could get no further particulars concerning this burial. This street lies parallel to the north shore of North Twin lake. Amery lies directly across the lake.

Pike Lake Camp Site

This lake was visited by Mr. Flint. On the John Norell place, on the north side of the lake, are indications of an Indian camp site. Some flint arrowpoints have been obtained

here. Stones from former aboriginal lodge fireplaces were scattered over several hill tops located about 400 feet northwest of the lake on this farm. On a knoll about in the rear of the Norell house two triangular stone adzes were found. One of these, made of a hard black stone, has been roughly chipped but not ground. Its length is 11¼ inches. The other had been finished having been ground and polished. It could not be found at the time of Mr. Flint's visit to this place. This farm is located in the NE.¼ of Section 29 of Lincoln township.

Pine Lake

Mr. Flint made a trip to this lake on September 29. It is located at a distance of about 2½ miles southwest of Amery, in Black Brook township. He found that the lands about its shores are still for the most part covered with woodlands. Only a small part of the cleared land is under cultivation. From these lands a small number of chert points have been collected. No workshop or other sites could be located. We afterwards learned that small numbers of Chippewa formerly occasionally camped about this lake.

Sucker Lake Camp Site

On the northeast shore of this lake, on Lots 2 and 3, in Section 14 of Garfield township, on property formerly belonging to Mr. George C. Riddler of North Amery, are the usual indications of an Indian stone age camp. We were informed by its late owner that quite a number of flint arrowpoints, scrapers and other implements had been gathered here by himself. On Hog island in this lake are a number of recent Indian graves. One of these was excavated several years ago and human remains found. The skull then obtained was taken to Minneapolis by one of the men engaged in the digging. It is stated that in former days a number of Chippewa Indians were killed in an affray with a Sioux war party on this island. Wild rice is still harvested by the Chippewa on this lake whose Indian

name, according to Mr. Riddler, is Wa-pa-ga-set, or White Pelican lake. He informed us that the Indians refuse to eat the fish caught in this lake believing the lake to be the place of residence of an evil spirit. We were unable to verify this statement.

Sand Lake Camp Site

In former days the Chippewa occasionally camped at the east end of this lake being then engaged in hunting, fishing and gathering ginseng. This lake, by map measurement, appears to be slightly over one mile long. It has high sandy banks. On its south shore is a small Swedish settlement. The land on the north shore is partly under cultivation the remainder being overgrown with deciduous trees. An examination of the fields on the south shore was made by Mr. Flint and myself on September 28. We were unable to find any surface indications of aboriginal occupation. This lake is located in Osceola township.

Poplar Lake

We also made a complete circuit on the same day of this lake which lies about one mile northeast of Sand lake. Poplar lake is a small but very pretty lake with high banks. The lands about it are still for the most part occupied by a forest of deciduous trees. On the James McLean place a small number of flint arrowpoints have been found. We examined the cultivated fields and gardens here and elsewhere about the lake but found no other indications of former aboriginal camps. The McLean place is in Section 3 of Osceola township.

Bear Lake Camp Site

An Indian workshop site exists on the Joseph Clark place which is located at a distance of about one half mile east of this lake, in Garfield township. Numerous flint arrowpoints and other implements made of the same material have been

collected from this site, according to the statement of Mrs. James McLean of Poplar lake. Bear lake is about three-fourths of a mile in length and one-half mile in width. It is located about one and one-half miles east of Sand lake.

Big Lake Camp Site

Big lake is located about three miles southeast of Nye, in Garfield and Alden townships. On Rocky point, a point of land projecting into this lake at its southwestern corner, Mr. Barton found evidences of a former aboriginal camp and chipping site. Quantities of chert chips and flakes and fragments of quartz and pottery were scattered over the surface of the ground. The point is occupied by the summer cottage of Mr. G. V. Borchsenius of Madison. While here Mr. Barton learned of the existence of a conical mound at Black Brook, about six miles southeast of Nye, but was unable to visit the locality.

Little Round Lake Camp Sites

On the west shore of this lake, in the NW.¼ of Section 26 of Osceola township, chert arrowpoints have been collected. An examination of this ground made by Mr. Barton resulted in the finding of several pebble hammerstones, quantities of chert and quartz chips and fragments, and fireplace stones from lodge sites. The chert appears to have been obtained from some local source.

On the east side of this lake, on the farm of Mr. Andrew Magnussen, numerous indications of Indian occupancy have been found. These include stone celts, chert arrow and spearpoints and knives, catlinite pipes and potsherds. Nearly all of these were gathered from a field located between the farm house and the lake bank. Some years ago a copper spearpoint over 15 inches in length was found in this place. Among a number of arrowpoints examined at the Magnussen house were some made of quartz and others of a reddish chert and of rhyolite. Of these arrowpoints but few were in perfect condition. One leaf-shaped blade measured about 7½ inches in length and

3¾ inches in width near its base. Fireplace stones and a few flint and quartz chips were scattered over the field.

Nye Mound

East of the Soo railroad station at Nye, in the SW.¼ of Section 26 of Osceola township, and lying partly within the right-of-way, is a large conical mound. This mound was originally about 75 feet in diameter and is about 8 feet high at its highest part at its center. A portion of it was removed in the construction of the right-of-way. It is located near the south shore of Horse lake on the bank of a creek which once entered the lake here. When the mound was mutilated by the railroad company's workmen, in about the year 1887, the bones of sixteen skeletons and a number of implements, the precise nature of which it is now impossible to ascertain, were found. Concerning this mound there exists a peculiar local superstition.

According to the statement made to Mr. Barton by a resident of this region it is believed that any person who digs into this mound is doomed to die. He cited several instances of persons who had refused to heed this warning and who after digging in the mound afterwards came to sudden deaths. This superstition is quite firmly rooted in this vicinity and Mr. Barton was warned against attempting any exploration of it himself. Two human leg bones were protruding from the mound at the time of his visit on September 25. On its top are two oak stumps the larger being 28 inches in diameter. The mound is constructed of black soil. We were informed that the Chippewa formerly camped on the shores of Horse lake.

A large conical mound was reported to Mr. Barton to exist south of Round lake, at a distance of about one and one-half miles east of Nye. He was unable to investigate this report. Round lake lies directly east of Horse lake, with which it is connected by a creek. Horse lake is drained by Horse creek.

East Lake Garden Beds

Mr. Barton visited this lake on September 28. On its north shore the massacre of the occupants of a Chippewa camp by a party of Sioux is reported to have taken place. The land here disclosed but a few evidences of early Indian occupancy. On the surface of a knoll several potsherds were collected. A stone celt had previously been found here. On the Ole Anderson place, on the west shore of this lake, the remains of a small plot of Indian garden beds was found. These had been partly obliterated by cultivation of the land. These beds are said to have been parallel to each other, from three to four feet wide and of unequal length. The paths between them were about one and one-half feet wide. East lake is located midway between Dresser Junction and Nye and lies east of the Omaha railroad track. This lake is about three-fourths of a mile in length and one-half mile wide. It is located about one mile northwest of Horse lake.

Wagon Landing Village Site and Mounds

The presence of several Indian mounds at the old wagon landing, on the west side of the Apple river, north of the village of Star Prairie, was reported to us by Mr. Ray Damon of Amery. In a letter addressed to the writer, dated October 8, 1912, Mr. Lloyd Peabody of St. Paul, Minnesota, very kindly furnished the following description of the mounds and other archaeological features of this locality.

"The site of the old village is on Apple river about three miles north of the village of Star Prairie. The most prominent local landmark is what is known as the "Wagon Landing" bridge, which crosses the river at the lower end of the territory once occupied by the old (Indian) settlement. By government description the site is in the W.½ of the NW.¼ of Sec. 29, and the E.½ of NE.¼ of Sec. 30, T. 32 N., R. 17 W. Here, on a typical river terrace some fifteen to twenty feet above the ordinary stage of water in the river, my grandfather

with his son, V. B. Kittel, my uncle and other relatives, settled in the fifties.

My uncle by marriage, John Bridgman, settled on a second terrace about twenty to twenty-five feet above the lower one. The places are still known locally as the "Kittel" place and the "Bridgman" place.

I was born and lived until I was grown, about two miles east of the river. Being a frequent visitor at the two places named, my childish curiosity was early aroused by the evidences of Indian settlement which abounded on the place. Arrowheads have been found in considerable numbers. On the lower terrace especially, stone chips of chert and quartz are quite abundant. Formerly (and possibly at present) many specimens of broken pottery were picked up, so far as I know, all over the lower terrace. I remember when I was a small boy having seen at the lower end of the lower terrace the regular ridges denoting the rows where corn had been cultivated by the Indians. These were then well grown over with small willows and brush, and may have been of then recent origin.

On the nearby level, sandy upper terrace, some twenty or thirty rods westerly of the bridge stood, and as far as I know still stand, two "Indian Mounds", quite close together. During all the years I lived near the place the land about these mounds was uncultivated, but of late years it has been opened. The last time I saw the mounds, however, there was considerable small second growth on them, indicating that up to that time they had not been disturbed.

When I was a lad of some ten years, probably, my cousin, F. H. Bridgman, of the same age and myself, made a boyish attempt to determine whether the mounds held any human remains. By making an extension of an old partial excavation in the top of one of the mounds, we dug out a few bones, probably a radius and ulna and some phalanges. Whether there has been a later exploration of the mounds I do not know.

F. H. Bridgman, who now lives somewhere in Tennessee, at one time had a collection of some forty or fifty arrowheads, most of them picked up by himself in the near vicinity of his

home. Most of the arrowheads were of chert, a few of quartz, a few of agate, and one or two of a black stone resembling obsidian, but which were probably not of that material."

This place is about one and one-fourth miles northwest of the present settlement of Wagon Landing. Mr. O. A. Olson, postmaster of Star Prairie, in a letter dated October 12, 1912, states that the mounds are on land now belonging to Mr. Charles Haas, a resident of South St. Paul. They are conical in form. He states that he is informed that there are two other mounds of the same character a short distance north of these.

The "regular ridges" mentioned by Mr. Peabody are undoubtedly Indian remains of the class known to archaeologists as garden beds. This locality is in Alden township.

Round Lake Mounds.

According to Mr. L. E. Thomas of Shell lake, a Chippewa village was formerly located on the shore of this large lake. We were informed that they now camp on its eastern shore. Mounds are said to exist on the Harkness place on its north shore. These we were unable to visit. Round lake is in Georgetown township.

Wild Goose Lake Camp Site.

In the year 1907, Mrs. Emma House of Reeseville reported to the Society that an Indian camp and workshop site was located at the outlet of Wild Goose lake. Chert chips and arrowpoints and potsherds have been found here. This lake lies south of Balsam lake, in Balsam Lake township.

Balsam Lake Mounds.

We were informed by Mr. J. J. McDonald that the Chippewa still camp about this large lake. They gather wild rice in Balsam branch, the outlet of the lake. One Jim Ratskinner is the head of this camp. The Balsam Lake Ledger of October

10, 1912, reported the existence of Indian mounds on the John Wade place. Others are located on the branch at a distance of about one-half mile south of the village of Balsam Lake. A mound also exists on the Hembold farm east of the village. This mound has been partly excavated and human bones found. We were unable to visit this lake. According to W. H. C. Folsom (Fifty Years in the Northwest, p. 117) the Chippewa name for this lake was An-in-on-duc-a-gon, or evergreen place.

Big Butternut Lake.

According to Mr. W. A. Prentice the Chippewa Indians still have a camp on the shore of this lake, which is located in the southern part of Luck township. A fight between the Chippewa and Sioux is said to have taken place in the early days of settlement at Horseshoe lake, in Beaver township.

Sioux Camp.

Dr. H. E. Combacker of Osceola furnished the information that in the winter of 1857 a camp of about 400 Sioux Indians was located in the timber in Farmington township, at a distance of about eight miles southeast of Osceola. This camp was somewhere in the neighborhood of South Farmington. Doubtless the locality was a good one for the hunting of deer and other game.

Osceola Creek Camp Sites.

Camp and workshop sites are reported to exist along Osceola creek, near Osceola. According to Mr. C. W. Staples arrowpoints made largely of a whitish chert, stone celts, grooved stone hammers and numerous potsherds have been found on these sites, and elsewhere along the creek. So far as known no copper implements have been recovered. A collection of specimens found here was taken West by its owner. Osceola creek has its origin in Osceola lake, a small body of water located on the north line of Farmington township, at a distance

of about three miles southeast of Osceola. This creek flows northward and then eastward through Osceola to the St. Croix river.

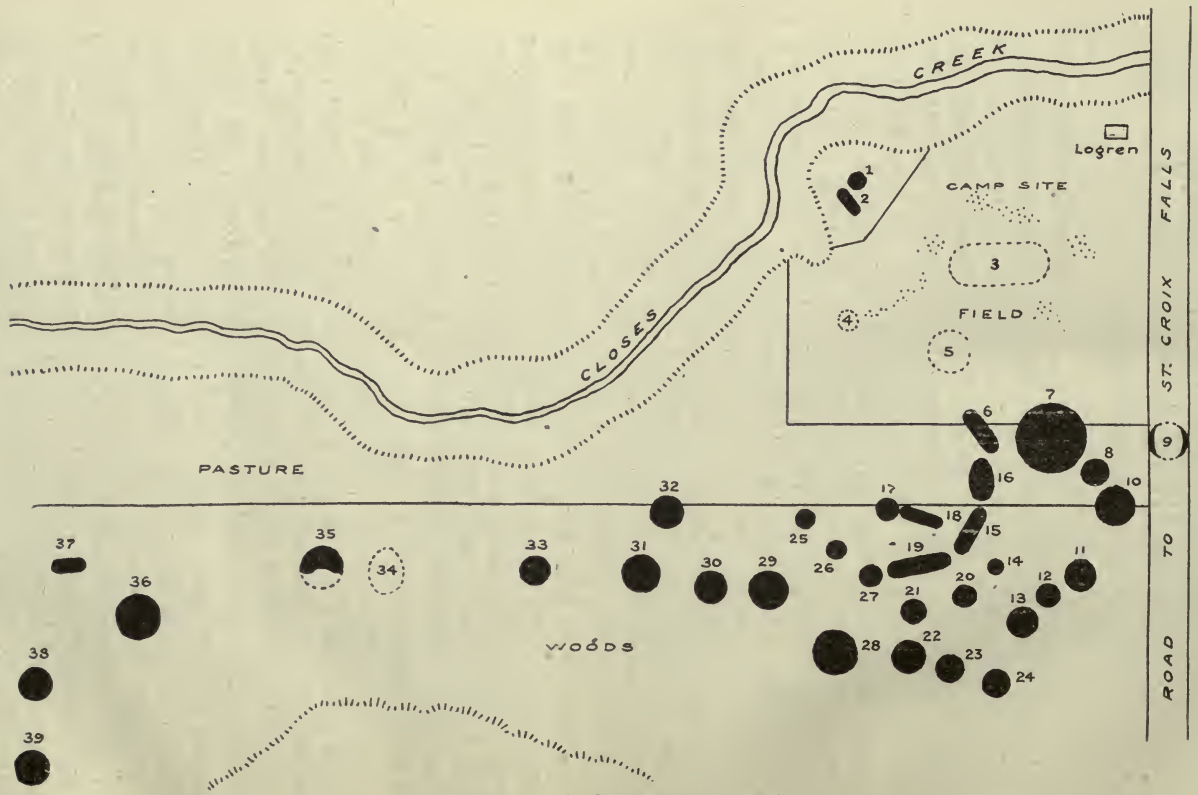
Closes Slough Chippewa Camp.

The Chippewa camped in the early days of settlement on an island in the St. Croix valley located between the river and Closes slough, in Sections 10 and 15, in Osceola township. In April 1855, while these Indians were engaged in sugar making on the north shore of East lake, in Section 16 of this township, a war party of several hundred Sioux crossed from the Minnesota side of the river and following the trail to East lake attacked the camp of the sugar-makers and killed all, or nearly all, of them. Mr. W. A. Prentice of Clayton, who informed us of this tragedy, was at this time a small boy. He remembers the return of the victorious Sioux with the scalps of their slain enemies. Near his father's house, which was located on the prairie about one mile north of the present village of Osceola, they halted and held a scalp dance. His father and uncle afterwards visited the scene of the massacre on snowshoes and found the dead men, women and children lying about in the snow. Most of the dead were afterwards buried or carried away by their fellow tribesmen. Some of the dead, however, had fallen among the brush and were hidden from their friends. Their bones lay in these places for many years afterwards. A fight between these two hostile tribes also took place in early days on the Minde place about two miles north of St. Croix Falls. This place is located in the N.½ of Section 18 of St. Croix township.

Osceola–St. Croix Group No. 1.

Plate 1

This is one of the largest groups of Indian earthworks in northwestern Wisconsin. It is located on the west side of the country road leading from Osceola to St. Croix Falls, in Section 14 of Osceola Township. The group is located partly on



OSCEOLA-ST. CROIX GROUP NO. 1

Plate 1

the G. W. Wyman and partly on the Hanson place. The mounds on the former property are largely in a good state of preservation being situated in a wooded pasture, while those on the Hanson place are partly in a cultivated field and in process of destruction. Closes creek, to which the less interesting name of "Hanson's Trout Mere" has now been given, lies directly north of the mounds. This creek has its source in the SW.¼ of Section 7, about one-fourth mile northwest of Dresser Junction, and flows in a general westward direction. At a distance of slightly over one-half mile west of the Osceola-St. Croix road already mentioned it enters the St. Croix river bottoms and flows into Closes slough, an arm of the St. Croix river. In the vicinity of the mounds the bed of this stream is very pretty, with bush and tree fringed banks. In one place near the mounds the water falls over a picturesque rocky cascade. The bottom lands beyond are partly overgrown with scattered trees and wild shrubs. South of the mounds the land rises quite rapidly to the elevated land of the Wyman farm beyond. On the whole it is doubtful whether a more picturesque or convenient spot for the construction of a system of earthworks could have been chosen by the early Indian inhabitants of this region. By road these mounds are about two miles north of Osceola.

With Messrs. Flint and Barton I reached this locality on the morning of September 26, from Osceola. Mr. Flint and the writer immediately began the making of a survey of the mounds. Mr. Barton undertook the task of making an examination of the topographic features of the locality and searching for evidences of aboriginal lodge and workshop sites. This group, according to our survey, originally included a total of thirty-nine mounds, thirty of which are conical, seven linear and two oval in form. The conical mounds are of the following dimensions:

Conical Mounds.

No. 1. Diameter 30 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 4. Diameter 30 feet, under cultivation.

No. 5. Diameter 80 feet, under cultivation.
No. 10. Diameter 110 feet, height 8 feet.
No. 8. Diameter 53 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 9. Diameter 60 feet, almost entirely obliterated.
No. 10. Diameter 60 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 11. Diameter 52 feet, height 1¾ feet.
No. 12. Diameter 50 feet, height 2 feet.
No. 13. Diameter 47 feet, height 2½ feet.
No. 14. Diameter 24 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 17. Diameter 33 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 20. Diameter 30 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 21. Ditmeter 30 feet, height 3 feet.
No. 22. Diameter 50 feet, height 4 feet.
No. 23. Diameter 42 feet, height 3½ feet.
No. 25. Diameter 26 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 26. Diameter 23 feet, height 1 foot.
No. 27. Diameter 30 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 28. Diameter 72 feet, height 6½ feet.
No. 29. Diameter 73 feet, height 7½ feet.
No. 30. Diameter 55 feet, height 5½ feet.
No. 31. Diameter 59 feet, height 5 feet.
No. 32. Diameter 50 feet, height 3 feet.
No. 33. Diameter 44 feet, height 6½ feet.
No. 35. Diameter 70 feet, partly removed.
No. 36. Diameter 70 feet, height 6 feet.
No. 38. Diameter 46 feet, height 3½ feet.
No. 39. Diameter 40 feet, height 4 feet.

The largest conical mound (No. 7) is of the very unusual diameter of 110 feet. No larger mound has been located in northwestern part of the state. It is greatly to be regretted that this fine Indian monument has been mutilated by ignorant and thoughtless persons. A considerable portion of its western side has been removed presumably to obtain soil for some nearby garden or for use in road-repairing. A deep pit has also been dug into its top by relic hunters of the class who have already wrecked hundreds of similar valuable monuments

throughout the state. Of mound No. 35 about one-half has also been removed. Several other mounds show plainly the work of the destructive relic hunter.

Oval Mounds.

No. 16. Diameters 60 and 30 feet, height 2½ feet.

No. 34. Diameters 74 and 61 feet. This mound has been almost entirely removed but its former dimensions can yet be plainly made out.

Linear Mounds.

No. 2. 50 by 18 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 3. 160 by 60 feet, under cultivation.
No. 6. 80 by 22 feet, one end under cultivation.
No. 15. 85 by 20 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 18. 77 by 18 feet, height 2 feet.
No. 19. 94 by 20 feet, height 2 feet.
No. 37. 67 by 23 feet, height 3 feet.

The finest specimen of this class of mounds in the group was undoubtedy that in the cultivated field. It is now ruined beyond repair.

Additional Information.

From the appearance of the mutilated mounds in this group it appears evident that no attempt to explore any of them by intelligent methods has probably ever been made. Conical mound No. 9 was destroyed years ago in the grading of the country road. Remnants of it can still be seen on either side of the road. Mr. W. A. Prentice, of Clayton, the county surveyor, informed us that this mound was originally eight or more feet high. A. H. Porter states that in 1886 this mound was 13 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. He is in error concerning the diameter and may be concerning its height. It was built of black surface soil. On it stood two large elm trees. In the course of its destruction a large pottery vessel

was unearthed but this was unfortunately broken by one of the excavators in removing it. At its base human bones and charcoal were found. A number of valves of large fresh water clams were also found in several places in the mound. No other information concerning its contents could be obtained. In the American Antiquarian, (V. 9, p. 172) a mention of this and the group following is made by A. H. Porter of Spooner.

W. H. C. Folsom, author of "Fifty Years in the Northwest," states that he made a survey of this group of mounds in 1870. He found sixteen mounds. One of the conical mounds he found to be 60 feet in diameter and 20 feet in height. On this mound stood trees two feet in diameter. Another mound was 90 feet in diameter and was originally 30 feet high. Its height at the time of his survey was 20 feet. The largest oblong mound which he located was 40 by 60 feet in dimensions and 4 feet high. "Alanson Thompson made a homestead of the land on which they are situated, and built his home immediately in the rear of the two larger mounds. His garden included many of the mounds." He states that Mr. T. H. Lewis of St. Paul, made a later survey of this group and found forty-nine mounds. He found in them besides burials "shell relics . . . ; also pottery, and beads made from shells." (pp. 725–26.) The elevations of several of the mounds as given by Folsom are probably not correct. The Lewis survey has not been published. Major J. S. Baker of St. Croix Falls is reported to have explored certain of the mounds in this group about thirty years ago. Of the results of his excavations nothing is known. In the small cultivated field near the creek and Logren house Mr. Barton, of our party, found a few chert chips, small pottery fragments and the scattered stones of a lodge fireplace.

Folsom states that "another peculiar mound not included in this (his) description may be found on the bluff overlooking the St. Croix, not far from the Close creek series of mounds. It is over one hundred feet in length and serpentine in form, one end being enlarged to represent the head." (p. 726.) We did not find this earthwork.

Osceola–St. Croix Group No. 2.

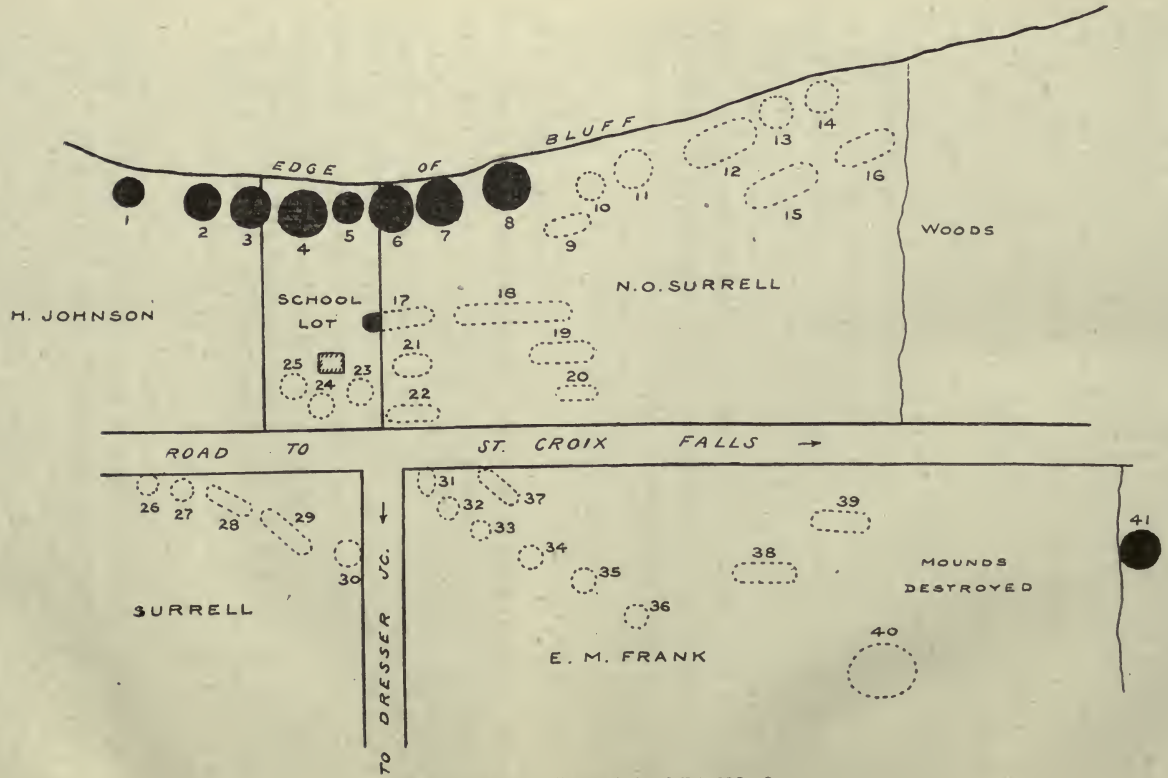
Plate 2

This group is located at a distance of one-half mile or more north of the preceding group, on the Osceola-St. Croix road, in the SE.¼ of Section 11 of Osceola township. The mounds are on either side of the road, on the Surrell, Frank and Johnson farms and the lot of the country school house. Forty-one mounds are located at this place. Several more have been obliterated in the cultivated fields on the Frank, and possibly, also on the Surrell place. Of the number which we succeeded in locating twenty-four were conical and seventeen of linear or oval form. Of the total number only nine mounds are not under cultivation. All of these are conical in form. With one exception all are arranged in a line along the edge of the steep bluff overlooking the Closes Slough bottoms. This bluff top is elevated about 180 feet above the bottoms. According to W. H. C. Folsom, (Fifty Years in the Northwest) Prof. T. H. Lewis located "ninety-six well developed mounds" in this group. No such number of mounds ever existed here.

Conical Mounds.

The present dimensions of the conical mounds are:

No. 1. Diameter 43 feet.
No. 2. Diameter 60 feet.
No. 3. Diameter 60 feet, height 4 feet.
No. 4. Diameter 72 feet, height 8 feet.
No. 5. Diameter 40 feet, height 2 feet.
No. 6. Diameter 60 feet, height 4 feet.
No. 7. Diameter 72 feet.
No. 8. Diameter 72 feet.
No. 10. Diameter 38 feet, under cultivation.
No. 11. Diameter 57 feet, under cultivation.
No. 13. Diameter 45 feet, under cultivation.
No. 14. Diameter 45 feet, under cultivation.



OSCEOLA–ST. CROIX GROUP NO. 2

Plate 2

Nos. 23-36. Diameter about 30 feet, under cultivation or removed.

No. 41. Diameter 45 feet, height 4½ feet.

No. 8, located on the rear of the schoolhouse lot, is at the present time the most imposing mound in the group.

Linear and Oval Mounds.

All of these are under cultivation. No. 18, the largest linear, measures 117 feet in length and has a nearly uniform width of 30 feet. Its width and length have been increased by years of cultivation. Other linears in the group now measure from 60 to 117 feet in length. No. 40, the large oval mound on the Frank place, has present diameters of 105 and 70 feet. According to Mr. Frank, this mound was originally about 12 feet high at its middle. It has been under cultivation for twenty years but is still a prominent landmark being seven or more feet in height.

Other Information.

When Mr. N. O. Surrell located here in the year 1868, the land upon which mounds were located was overgrown with a thicket consisting largely of young poplar trees. The mounds were at that time very prominent. Most of them have been under cultivation for many years and many are now marked only by raised surfaces in the fields. Conical mounds Nos. 1 to 8, because of being on the very edge of the bluff, are still undisturbed and are quite prominent. It is hoped that the owners of the land will see the value of permanently preserving these fine Indian monuments. There can be no good excuse for ever destroying or removing the two conical mounds on the rear of the school lot. They are most conveniently located for purposes of education. All of the mounds appear to have been built of the same soil as that in the surrounding fields. None of the mounds in this group appear to have been systemmatically explored. Mound No. 40, which is located on the edge of a wood lot, was dug into several years ago by Mr.

Frank. From it he obtained a knife or blank made of light-colored chert, which he described as being about nine inches long and four inches wide. We were unable to discover any indications of stone age camp or workshop sites in the cultivated fields. Some of these were, however, occupied by a clover crop and some indications may thus have been missed. Arrowpoints are occasionally found here.

The Closes slough bottoms have been cleared of timber in places and in these spots are in use as a hay field. From the slough the land ascends gradually to the base of the bluff which is very rocky and steep. At the base of the bluff is a spring which is hidden in a thicket of brush. In this bottom the Chippewa camped in the early days of settlement. Fish are still abundant in the slough. The racoon and other of the smaller wild animals have their homes here.

St. Croix Road Spirit Stone.

A large granite rock located in the SE.¼ of the SW.¼ of Section 22 of Eureka township, was in use by the Chippewa Indians as a spirit stone. This rock was about five feet high and five or six feet thick. It stood alone on the east side of the St. Croix river, or government road, and just north of the cross road known as the Spangler road. The Indian trail passed this rock. The legend or tradition connected with this rock is not known. In passing it the Chippewa often left upon its broad top, or near it, offerings of tobacco, maple sugar, moccasins, trinkets or other articles of value, or little value. Mr. W. A. Prentice of Clayton remembers seeing such gifts on this rock as late as the year 1880.

Barron County.

Elbow and Hillman Lakes.

On September 24 we were at Turtle Lake. Here we investigated the shores of Elbow and Hillman lakes. The former is a small marshy lake located about three-fourths of a mile north

of the village, on the west side of the Omaha railroad tracks. A portion of the land on the north shore of this lake is under cultivation. The remainder of the land is forested, or has been cut over, and is in use as a pasture. A careful search failed to find any indications of aboriginal life about its shores. Hillman lake lies but a short distance beyond Elbow lake, on the east side of the railroad track. It is of small size also. Its north shore is covered with a forest of young pine and deciduous trees and its south shore is under cultivation and in pasture. On the surface of a knoll on this shore the scattered stones of an Indian lodge fireplace were found. We learned that a few chert arrowpoints had been picked up in these fields. These lakes are in Almena township.

Lower Turtle Lake Mounds.

These earthworks are located on a farm belonging to Mr. Anton Jackson, on the east side and at the lower end of this lake. The first, an oval mound, lies on the lake bank within several hundred feet of the farm house. It is within fifteen feet of the edge of the bank. Between it and the water is a strip of marsh, at this place about 150 feet across. This mound has diameters of 43 and 35 feet. Thirty feet beyond and in line with it is a conical mound 28 feet in diameter. It lies within about 20 feet of the edge of the marsh which at this point is about 100 feet wide. Both mounds appear to have been originally about three feet high.

From Mr. Jackson we learned that the oval mound had at one time been used by him as a root cellar. In 1893 he dug into the southern half of the mound near the center and there disturbed, as he states, "four skeletons which had been interred in a sitting position with the remains of a fire between them." The bones of each skeleton had been found in a heap, or near together, hence he concluded that the remains of the dead had been interred in a sitting posture and that they had afterwards collapsed. The truth of the matter probably is that these burials were merely bone burials such as occur fre-

quently in mounds in every part of the state. In about the year 1897 a party from Turtle Lake village consisting of Mr. John Bunker and Mr. F. C. Wickenberg visited the place and dug into the same mound at a point a few feet south of the other excavation. This digging resulted in the discovery

Figure 3

of the bones of another skeleton. They also dug into the conical mound and found the bones of several skeletons. These, we were informed, were the only results of this excavating. These mounds are in Almena township. In a cultivated field along the lake shore, a short distance north of the Jackson place, a number of chips and larger fragments of a light colored chert were found. Evidently there had been a lodge and small workshop site here, the indications having been scattered by the plow. A single chert spearpoint had been found here. Mr. Jackson permitted us to examine a celt

made of greenstone, which was found on his farm. This specimen is very well made and is nicely polished. It is about 4½ inches in length and about 1½ inches in width near the middle. It is about one inch wide at the poll and 1¾ inches wide at the cutting edge. The poll for a distance of about 1½ inches downward from its crown is roughened by pecking perhaps for the purpose of more securely hafting the implement.

An examination of other fields lying between this place and the head of the lake gave no further results. Both Messrs. Barton and Flint accompanied me on this trip, which was made on foot from Turtle Lake.

Vermillion Lake Mounds.

Two conical mounds are, or were, located on the Westin (Peter Kellogg) place at the southeast corner of this lake, in the NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of Section 22. According to the information which we were able to obtain from Mrs. Westin one of these tumuli was dug into about ten years ago by a local relic hunter and the remains of a skeleton found. In 1909 Arthur Westin, the son of the present owner of the property, and other boys from the neighboring farms, removed the mounds with a scraper. In each mound they found several skulls and a quantity of bones. From the account given to us it appears that these interments were probably bone burials. With the bones were found a number of bear's teeth and several chipped implements. These we were permitted to examine. These were a leaf-shaped blank, or unspecialized blade, of brown chert about 2¼ inches long; another of brown jaspery chert with a straight base, about 1⅝ inches long; one of dark colored quartzite about 2 inches long, and a leaf-shaped scraper of black chert about 1⅜ inches long and having a straight base. The crania and other bones were buried by the amateur investigators. The mounds were located on the lake shore. Directly in their rear is a small swamp. A few chert arrowpoints have been picked up in the cultivated fields on the west

shore of this lake. On the C. A. Larson place on the east side and near the head of the lake are two conical mounds.

This is a long and narrow lake. Its shores were once clothed with pine and hardwood forests. Most of the shore land is now under cultivation. The lake bank along its west shore is quite high and steep.

Beaver Dam Lake Camp Sites.

On October 1 we reached Cumberland and undertook some investigations of the region about Beaver Dam lake, upon the shore of which this charming northwest Wisconsin town is located. From Mr. Thomas McGarr, an early settler in this part of the state, we learned that in about the year 1877 a Chippewa Indian village was located north of the arm of the lake just north of the city. This site we visited but in the cultivated fields in this vicinity could find no evidence of its occupation in stone age times. A search for evidences of aboriginal occupation was also made of the entire north shore of the lake between this place and Kidney lake but without result. Only a few scattered hearthstones were found in one or two of the cultivated fields. The lands along this shore are, where not under cultivation, largely overgrown with a forest of young deciduous trees. In these forests and along the road the presence of an occasional pine tree and of large stumps tell of the character of the former vegetation.

On the west shore of the lake, on two knolls located in the SE.¼ of Section 1, Mr. Barton located a camp site. From the surface of these knolls he collected a small quantity of chert and white quartz chips, a number of fireplace stones, a rhyolite blank, and rude celt of the same material, a granite hammerstone and a fractured chert nodule. In a cultivated field located on the northeast side of the east lobe of Beaver Dam lake Mr. Flint found scattered flint chips and the stones from old Indian fireplaces, indicating the former presence of a camp and workshop site. This location is in the NE.¼ of the SW.¼ of Section 5, of Cumberland township.

Mr. Henry L. Williams of Cumberland has in his possession a grooved granite hammer, which was found on the south shore of the lake in the city. He formerly also had a number of fragments of earthenware vessels and other articles of Indian manufacture which were collected in this locality. These were lost in a cyclone which wrecked his house. According to the map, Beaver Dam Lake is over five and one-half miles in length. The city of Cumberland occupies the land between the south end of the main lake and its east and south lobes. Doubtless future researches about this lake will reveal the presence of additional stone age camp and workshop sites.

Jeffrey Mound.

We learned that a conical mound was formerly located on the east shore of Beaver Lam lake, in the part of the city now known as North Cumberland. According to information since received from Mr. H. L. Williams of Cumberland, this mound was located about forty rods west of the present wagon bridge. It was about 20 feet in diameter at its base and about six feet high. It has been levelled and scarcely a trace of it now remains. Its exploration was undertaken about seventeen years ago by the Messrs. Ralph and Harry Williams, sons of Mr. Williams, and other boys. So far as known only a mass of human bones was found in the mound.

Mr. Williams states that there was an Indian burial place on Beaver Dam lake. This was located in the western part of the present city limits of Cumberland, on the south side of the narrows which connect the east lobe of the lake with the main lake. This burial place was disturbed in the erection of buildings.

Kidney Lake Burial.

Mr. Flint made a trip to Kidney and Sand lakes, which are located northwest of and in a line with Beaver Dam lake and from the northern extremity of which they are separated by

only short distances. Kidney lake is about three-fourths of a mile in length, and at its widest place about one-eighth mile in width. He learned that between fifteen or twenty years ago, in preparing a path for logs between this lake and Beaver Dam lake, some Indian bones were disturbed. With these was a sheet brass, or copper, kettle of the kind obtained by the Indians from the traders.

Little Pipe's Village.

At the south end and lower west side of Sand lake was located in early days of settlement the village or camp of the Chippewa Indian chief Little Pipe, also known as "Cut-lip." This village had a cemetery and planting ground at the southwest end of this lake. The burying ground is still in use. Mr. Flint visited this locality. Residing at the west end near the foot of the lake he found two intelligent Chippewa half-breeds by the name of Bisnett. Near their homes is an Indian dance ground and the framework of a long lodge used for the occasional meetings of the medicine society. The framework of this lodge was about 54 by 15 feet in size.

Mr. James Bisnett, of whom Mr. Flint made some inquiries concerning the existence of Indian remains about this lake, in the course of this conversation made the following interesting statement concerning the age and purpose of the mounds in northern Wisconsin. "Some were built before the great flood. Most Indians say that the oval and linear mounds were the remains of sod houses. The Indians living in them were snowbound in the winter time and died in them. The houses afterwards fell in." None of the mounds in northern Wisconsin which have been explored give any evidence of having been erected for any such use. The Chippewa formerly had a maple sugar camp, he stated, at the foot of Sand lake.

Burnett County.

The following notes concerning the locations of Indian mounds and other evidences of aboriginal occupation in this county were obtained from reliable observers residing in Shell Lake, Cumberland, and other places visited in the course of our researches.

Mounds and Sites.

A group of eight or ten mounds is located at Rice Lake dam, on the Yellow river. This locality is about eight miles west of Shell Lake. One was opened about fifteen years ago by Martin J. Cary and Andrew Dahlstrom and about a dozen skeletons found. The existence of these mounds was reported to us by Mr. L. E. Thomas of Shell Lake. They are located in Rusk township. Mr. Thomas McGarr of Cumberland reported the location of a group of four or five mounds on the east side of Rice Lake, in Section 14 of the same township. These mounds are of large size. Some were explored by him and human bones found. There are evidences of a camp and workshop site and a plot of garden beds in the vicinity of the mounds.

There is a Chippewa cemetery on the Edward Hart farm about seven miles west of Shell Lake, in Dewey township. Another cemetery is located on the shore of Bashaw lake, in Section 18. On the east shore of this lake is a plot of garden beds. Two cemeteries are located in Section 24 of Dewey township. There are several cemeteries on the east side of Rice lake in Section 15 of Rusk township (T. 39 N., R. 14 W.) There are mounds on the west side of this lake. There are also mounds on the east side of Big Sand lake, in T. 39 N., R. 15. W. Mounds are also found on the shore of Clam lake and on the north shore of Spencer lake in LaFollette township. A group of mounds is located on a flat along both sides of the St. Croix river road south of the mouth of Clam river, between it and

Iron river. This location is in West Marshland township. There is a mound on the west side of Little Clam lake. With a single exception all of the foregoing records are obtained from Mr. L. E. Thomas. The mound at Little Clam lake he states is one of the largest in the region.

There is a Chippewa village at Dogtown, at the mouth of the Namekagon river, in Blaine township and another on the St. Croix river above the mouth of the Yellow river, in Fract. Section 22 of Swiss township. Mr. J. J. McDonald reports it to be the home of about thirty families. In Section 26 of Dewey township there is a Chippewa dance ground. A copper knife with a curved blade was found at Benoit lake. Wild rice was formerly gathered by the Indians in Rice lake.

Yellow Lake Mounds.

Mounds are located at the "Yellow banks" on the north shore of Yellow lake, in Section 19 of Oakland township. One of these is reported to be one of the most imposing earthworks in northwestern Wisconsin. In an article published by him in the Proceedings of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences (V. 3, p. 78) in 1889, Mr. George R. Stuntz mentions the existence of "extensive earthworks and tumuli" at Yellow lake. He says: "One mound on the shore of that lake measures about 19 feet in height and is seventy-one paces in circumference. It occupies a sightly locality."

Yellow River Camp Site.

On the Yellow river, at a distance of about 4½ miles northwest of Shell lake, is a place known in this region as an Indian "battleground." Chert chips and fragments and arrowpoints are found on this site, which was evidently the location of an early Sioux or Chippewa camp. Whether an encounter between these tribes ever really took place here we are unable to determine. Many similar "battlegrounds" are known to occur in the northwestern part of the state.

Yellow Lake Trading Post.

In a letter dated January 11, 1913, Mr. L. E. Thomas of Shell Lake states that this trading post "was located at the outlet of Little Yellow lake, in Section 23 of T. 40 N., R. 17 W. Little Yellow lake is mostly situated in Sections 23 and 26 of that town. There was a trail from there direct to Trade Lake in T. 37 N., R. 18 W. From there it lead to St. Croix Falls, in Polk county. Joseph Covillion was the keeper of the post at Little Yellow lake. He was of French and Indian extraction and came from the region about Lake Superior. He informed Mr. Thomas that his father had kept the post before him and that it was the principal post in this region. He also stated that a trail ran directly northwest from his post to the St. Croix river. The point where it reached the river was known as the Soo portage. A battle between the Sioux and Chippewa occurred at the thoroughfare between Big and Little lakes, in Section 25, T. 40 N., R. 17 W. This fight took place in about the year 1840, when Covillion was a small boy and living at the trading post. This is the last time that the Sioux were seen in this section of the country."

Trade Lake Trading Post.

Mr. Thomas states in the same letter that Trade lake "probably obtained its name from the fact that it was the trading post for the country south of the Yellow river, as far south as Osceola, St. Croix Falls, Stillwater and Hudson. What was probably the principal trail came from the shore of Lake Superior through White Birch, now called Solon Springs, and then to Gordon. From this place it extended to Covillion's post at Little Yellow lake, then crossed the Clam river and the Wood river near Spirit lake and passed on to the trading post at Trade Lake."

Clam River Quarry.

A pipestone quarry is located on the Clam river just below the mouth of Sand creek. This quarry is briefly described in the Milwaukee Sentinel of February 15, 1914. "Wisconsin Indians visit the spot annually and dig out hundreds of pounds of the stone. The indications on the surface are that these deposits are extensive, though up to the present the outcroppings along the creek bank have been sufficient to supply the demand. It is probable that the deposit extends beneath the creek bed. It certainly extends from the high embankment, nearly 100 feet, to the surface of the water, and may be seen by wading in the stream. The country is so rough and hilly that it is difficult to make progress, even by wading the creek, which is swift and often obstructed by windfalls and deep pools."

"White men have known of its existence since the early fifties and have availed themselves of this knowledge to carry away tons of the rock, which has been worked up into pipes and ornaments, much of the product going to tourists and curio collectors. It is said that in the past it was the custom of the Indians from Canada to make annual pilgrimages to this quarry and carry off a supply of the stone. The Madeline Island mission trail from Lake Superior to St. Croix Falls . . . passes this red stone deposit."

Mr. L. E. Thomas, of whom the writer has made inquiry concerning this site, has very kindly furnished the following information (Letter, March 5, 1914.) "There has often been a rumor of the finding of pipestone in Burnett county, but it came about from the fact that a soft stone was found there, but it was rather a hardened clay than a true pipestone which is of a light pinkish color, found all along the river for miles below. The reason of its being scattered in that manner is that when the gates of the dam are opened to sluice the logs through Fork's dam the water rushes out with such force that it plows up the stone and the water carries away and de-

posits these pieces along the river. I have heard that the Indians made use of it."

Big Wood Lake Village.

W. H. C. Folsom mentions that a band of Chippewa had a village on the shores of this lake, in southern Burnett county, until as late as 1870 (Fifty Years in the Northwest, p. 236). Of this band he says: "They subsist, as far as possible, by hunting and fishing, and are by no means above begging when occasion may offer. They retain their annual dances and festivals, at the occurrence of which other bands join them from a distance. A dance with its accompanying feasts occupies generally about ten days, and is conducted according to rigid formulas. These dances are intended as representations of hunting, fishing or fighting and are honored accordingly. They are accompanied by music upon rude instruments, and a weird chant in guttural or nasal tones, which may be understood as a poetic recital of their deeds or expressions of their feelings. Their dead are buried in conspicuous places. The graves are decorated with splints of timber. A pole with rags and trinkets is planted near the graves." The Indians still occasionally camp on the shores of this lake.

Washburn County.

Shell Lake Mound.

On the north shore of Shell lake in Section 29 of Bashaw township, on land belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Schlapper, we found a single conical mound. It is located in a level grassy field at a distance of thirty feet from the edge of the lake road and lake beach which at this place is quite sandy. It is about 150 feet southwest of the Schlapper house. This mound is 32 feet in diameter and 1½ feet high. Its height has been reduced by cultivation.

In a cultivated field on the lake road a short distance east of

INDIAN GRINDSTONE

Shell Lake

CEMETERY

Wisconsin Point, Superior

Plate 3

this place, we found a small number of scattered quartz chips and fragments of the same material. As most of the fields in this locality were in grass and clover at the time of our visit no other traces of aboriginal occupation could be found. Mr. L. E. Thomas of Shell lake informed us that there were formerly two conical mounds on the Schlapper place. If so, one has probably been entirely removed. No trace of a second mound could be found. We were informed that the Chippewa formerly camped about this lake. With Mr. Flint the author made a circuit of this lake but without obtaining any additional evidence. Only a portion of its shores are under cultivation. Several Indian families reside on the east shore of the lake. The curious grindstone shown in Plate 3 was found near one of these cabins.

Shell Lake Trading Post.

We were informed by Mr. L. E. Thomas that an Indian trading post was at one time located on what is known as Middle island, in Shell lake. A communication received from Mr. Thomas on October 26, 1912 gives the following information concerning this old fur-trade post:

"I went over to the island in Shell lake yesterday and found the place where the Hudson Bay Company had their trading post.

To the best of my judgment the building appears to have been 28 feet square in size, judging from the embankment of earth thrown up. There are remnants of two fireplaces, one on the west and one on the east side of the building. There also appears to have been a cellar in the north end of the building about 10 feet square.

In 1868 I knew an Indian here (Shell lake) by the name of Tomaken. He was at this time not less than 90 years old and he told me that this trading post was here before he was born.

The government survey of 1854 of this country mentions an Indian trail that ran from Mud lake east of Spooner to this

trading post. I can locate that trail now in places. In my opinion and from what I have learned from the Indians I think this trading post is all of 200 years old."

Spooner Lake Mounds and Village Sites.

In an article entitled "Aboriginal Evidences in Washburn County," published in the Wisconsin Archeologist, in 1905 (V. 4, No. 2), A. H. Porter of Spooner gives a description of the Indian mounds, village sites and planting grounds on the shores of Spooner lake. He locates two oval and three conical mounds, two village sites and a planting ground. A Chippewa village is located at the "Narrows" of the lake. Another village is located on the shore of Little Mud lake, which lies a quarter of a mile north of Spooner lake.

Other Notes.

There are Indian camp and workshop sites along Sawyer creek near Shell lake. Indian cemeteries are located in Section 5 of Bashaw township (T. 38 N., R. 13 W.) and near Spooner, in Section 36 of Spooner township (T. 39 N., R. 12 W.). A plot of garden beds is located at the foot of Rocky Ridge lake. Wild rice was formerly gathered by the Indians in this lake. Another plot is located on a flat in Section 7, of Bashaw township (T. 38 N., R. 13 W.). This is nearly two acres in extent. The site of an old Indian sugar camp is located in Section 21 of Spooner township. There is a mound on Casey lake, in Casey township. Mounds are located on the shore of Island lake, in the Nemacagon river region. All of the foregoing notes were obtained from Mr. L. E. Thomas.

Mr. Stanley E. Lathrop, now of Madison, reported the existence of a group of mounds on the west side of Pokegema lake. This lake is about two and one-half miles west of Minong. A plot of garden beds is located at the head of Long lake. There are Indian cemeteries at the head of this lake, on the west side of its outlet, and on the arm on its eastern side. A Chip-

pewa village was formerly located on the west side of the inlet of Little Bear lake.

Schoolcraft mentions two Chippewa Indian villages as located on the Nemakagon river, in about the year 1820 (Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes, p. 369).

Mr. L. E. Thomas reported the location of a plot of Indian garden beds at the head of Long lake. Mounds are located on the shore of Crystal lake.

Sawyer County.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schlapper of Shell Lake informed us of the existence of mounds at Seeley Station, north of Hayward, in Sawyer county. Mr. Thomas McGarr reported the location of a catlinite quarry on a hill south of Big Chetac lake. At the mouth of the Tea river, in T. 41 N., R. 6 W., is a place known as the "battleground" and is said to be the site of an early conflict between the Sioux and Chippewa. It is now overgrown with young pine trees and brush. Information about this site was obtained from the Messrs. John Doar and A. J. Chubb. Mr. L. E. Thomas informed us of the presence of mounds on the shore of Crystal lake in this county.

The presence of Indian mounds on the southern and eastern shores of Lac Courte Oreilles was reported to the American Bureau of Ethnology by Mr. J. D. Middleton. It is doubtful whether he visited the locality or secured a description of them. In the Wisconsin Archeologist (V. 7, No. 4) an account is given of three Chippewa Indian spirit stones at Lake Chetek, and the southern edge of the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation. The descriptions of these were secured by Dr. D. P. Peterson of Chicago, in 1905. In Volume 10, No. 1 (p. 62) of the same publication a catlinite quarry is reported to be located on Pipestone creek, at a point four or five miles southwest of the village of Post. Mr. L. E. Thomas reports a catlinite quarry about two and one-half miles southeast of the north terminus of Chetac lake.

Douglas County.

Wisconsin Point Camp Site.

Wisconsin Point is the name given to a peninsula several miles in length, which encloses a part of the harbor of the city of Superior. This point was in early days a favorite Chippewa Indian camping ground. We were informed that many flint and some copper implements had been found here. Some trinkets and other materials obtained by the Indians from the traders and missionaries have also been recovered from the sands. This peninsula is now partly occupied by the homes of fishermen and summer resorters. Where there are no houses small groves, or groups, of pine trees are found. Located near the middle of this point is a French and Indian cemetery. It is in a somewhat neglected condition. About sixty graves were counted. Some are enclosed by small wooden picket fences and some of the lots, or graves, by planks set about the edge. The graves are quite closely crowded together in a small enclosure surrounded by a barbed wire fence. Many have at their heads painted, or unpainted, wooden crosses. A small number are provided with headstones. (See Plate 3.)

Connors Point Camp Site.

Evidences of an old Indian camp site were formerly to be seen near the base of Connors point, at Superior. Some burials were also disturbed here. Among the materials obtained here by several local collectors were a number of flint arrowpoints, a grooved stone hammer, a copper awl and several conical copper points. Some of these were recovered in grading for the railroad tracks. Another camp site existed on the so-called Sweetser tract on the mainland opposite the point. According to Mr. James Bardon, an early settler and local historian, no Indian mounds ever existed at Superior. The American Fur Trading company's post formerly stood about where the city gas plant is now located.

Minnesota Point Camp Site.

A camp site is located on Minnesota point, which lies opposite Wisconsin point, extending out into the lake from the Duluth shore. This site is a short distance west of the Military reserve and old light house on the end of the point. Human bones were uncovered by the lake storms near the summer cottage of Mr. James Bardon. He has a small bronze Catholic medal which was found here. It bears the date 1830. The Chippewa formerly camped on this point in the summer time. Mr. George R. Stuntz had a trading post about where the old light house stands. Wigwams were located all over the point.

St. Louis River.

With Mr. Flint I searched the Wisconsin shore of the St. Louis river from Billings park south to Pokegama bay, but without result. This picturesque shore line is quite heavily wooded with deciduous and a few scattered pine trees. We also made an examination of the city shore from the coal docks east to beyond the mouth of the Nemadji river, in Allouez, also without success. We were informed that the Chippewa formerly camped along this stream and the lake shore.

St. Croix and Eau Claire Lakes Mounds.

Several mounds are located on the Sutliff farm on the west side of St. Croix lake, in Section 35, near Solon Springs, in Solon township. Other mounds are located in Section 25 or 26, T. 44 N., R. 10 W. A copper chisel was found on the property of Mr. A. L. Lord in Section 39, T. 45 N., R. 11 W. This information is given by Mrs. Jesse G. Evans of Solon Springs. Mr. James Bardon reported the location of mounds on the shore of Eau Claire lake, east of Gordon, in Gordon township.

Battle of the Brule.

In "Early Life Among the Indians" T. P. Wentworth gives an interesting account of a battle witnessed by Benjamin G.

Armstrong, which took place on the banks of the Brule river, about fifteen miles south of its mouth, in this county, on October 1, of about the year 1841. The Chippewa were under the leadership of Buffalo and the raiding Sioux under Old Crow. Learning of their coming Buffalo gathered his warriors from their villages and camps from the region about Chequamegon bay and met the enemy at the Brule. He had with him about two hundred warriors the force of the Sioux being very much larger. His warriors occupied the east and the enemy the west bank of the stream. That night he caused fires to be built along the bank for "nearly an eighth of a mile" in order to deceive the Sioux as to the real strength of his own war party. "The west bank of this river running back quite a distance is level and swampy, while the east side slopes down from the river and it is only about 150 feet to an almost perpendicular rocky bluff rising from fifty to eighty feet in height." During the night Buffalo carefully laid his plans for the battle. All the maneuvers of Buffalo's men were complete before daylight and at early dawn the fight was begun by a few gun shots from Buffalo's center, which was to be the signal for the flanking forces to close in. As soon as these shots had been fired, some of the center men, by a pre-arrangement, began running toward the bluff to show weakness, and the Sioux, quick to discover their apparent fear, dashed into the river in great numbers, expecting to have an easy victory and to be able to take what scalps there were between the river and the bluff with the utmost ease and dispatch. The water in the Brule at the east bank was about three feet deep and the bank two or three feet above the water. Whether or not the Sioux had taken this fact into consideration I cannot say, but that the Chippewas depended upon this condition of things for their victory was certain. The Brule was now filled with a howling, surging mass of Sioux warriors, each trying to gain the lead for the distinction he proposed to get by the addition of numerous scalps to his belt. On they came, clubs and knives aloft, yelling like mad and with a dozen or more imaginary Chippewa scalps already in their belt, began to climb the bank.

All this time the braves of Buffalo lay hidden and with hurried breath awaited the appearance of a scalplock above the bank. They were now in sight and if never the Sioux before had met a foe that was worthy of the name they faced them now, for of all the Sioux that were in the river then not one set his foot on the east bank. Being in the water they were compelled to scale the bank before their clubs and knives were of any use, and the Chippewas brained them as fast as they came in reach. Of all the thrilling stories I ever read of slaughter and carnage, I now witnessed a greater one than all. The river ran red with blood and the Sioux warrior that had not reached the shore eagerly pressed forward but as fast as they approached their doom was sealed. The flanking forces of Buffalo were now and had been, since the signal gun was fired, cutting their way into the Sioux right and left wing, and the war-whops of the victorious Chippewas could be heard on their right and left and in their rear. The case in front of them was a hopeless one and they did the only thing that remained for them, to get away and save as many of their scalps as they could. Those of the Sioux that got away made the best time possible to reach their own country beyond the Mississippi and were followed by the victors to their boundary line. Only a few were overtaken who were wounded, and they were dispatched and scalped as soon as found." The loss of the Chippewa in this fight Armstrong states was thirteen and that of the enemy one hundred and one.

"The battle of the Brule was the last great battle fought between the Chippewas and the Sioux in this part of the country, though there were others afterward of less importance, one at the St. Croix river in 1846, where but few were killed, though many hundred were engaged." He explains that the Indians then possessed but few firearms and that ammunition for these was scarce. In their fights the war club and knife were their weapons.

Mr. Flint made a visit to the Brule river before returning to Madison but was unable to find during his brief visit any remains of archaeological interest.

NOTES ON SOME ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF EAU CLAIRE, CHIPPEWA, RUSK AND DUNN COUNTIES.

CHARLES E. BROWN AND H. L. SKAVLEM.

The notes and information given in the following pages were obtained during a brief stay in this region, during the month of June of the year 1912. At Holcombe we were joined by Dr. W. H. Bailey of Chippewa Falls and the Messrs. E. T. Burnham and Charles Diamond of Holcombe, who accompanied us to Rice lake. To these friends we are much indebted for the assistance which they rendered. Some other information included in this article was afterwards obtained from Mr. A. T. Newman of Bloomer and Mr. G. A. West of Milwaukee.

Eau Claire County.

MOUNT TOM MOUND.

Plate 4

At Eau Claire a single oval mound was discovered in the rear of the prominent hill known as Mount Tom. This mound is located on a city lot belonging to one Joseph Meyers, directly in the rear of the residence of Mr. Jacob Ruddy, near the intersection of Berger avenue and Church street, in the Tenth Ward.

This mound we found to measure 48 by 40 feet. It was at the time of our visit, on June 7th, about 5 feet high. It is constructed of sand and was plowed over for the first time in 1911. Furrows had been again plowed over it preparatory to gardening. The plowing had overturned a number of brakes,

MT. TOM MOUND

Under Cultivation

Plate 4

and other woodland plants which had been growing on top of the mound. This section of the city is a new one and contains only a few houses. A bit of undisturbed woodland adjoins the mound. In August of the same year Mr. Robert H. Becker obtained a photograph of this mound which is reproduced in Plate 4. A search for camp and workshop sites was made in the cultivated fields near this mound but no indications were found.

From the top of Mount Tom, which is included in a city park, a fine view of many miles of both the Chippewa and Eau Claire valleys is obtained. This hill lies directly between the two rivers.

Chippewa River Camp Site.

A trip which we made along the north bank of the Eau Claire river in the city limits of Eau Claire and beyond for a distance of about one and one-half miles revealed no evidences of aboriginal occupation. This shore of the river is rapidly becoming the factory section of the city.

On our return from Chippewa Falls to Eau Claire on June 12, an examination was made of the west bank of the Chippewa river in the city, and evidences of a camp and workshop site located on a strip of unoccupied land on either side of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. bridge, between the river bank and First avenue.

In walking along the eroded river bank considerable numbers of quartz chips and numbers of burnt and angular stones from aboriginal fireplaces were found. In one place a number of fireplace stones were uncovered at the top of the gravelly bank. In digging at this place the entire fireplace was revealed beneath the sod. It proved to be about two feet in diameter and contained a quantity of ashes and charcoal. About it were a number of quartzite chips and a pebble hammerstone. This place was about 150 feet north of the railroad bridge. At this place the top of the bank is about 25 feet above the river. South of the railroad bridge a smaller quan-

tity of quartz chips were found along the bank. Doubtless other lodge fireplace and chipping sites are hidden beneath the sod covered land on top of the bank.

Honadel Camp Site.

A camp and workshop site is located on the Julius Honadel farm, on the east side of Bears Grass creek. This place is located five miles west and one and one-half miles north of Augusta, in Lincoln township. Mr. B. H. Herrick furnished the information concerning this site. A large number of chert and quartzite points and some potsherds have been collected here. The burned and broken stones of former lodge fireplaces are scattered over the surface of the cultivated fields.

Chippewa County.

Holcombe Camp Sites.

On the Edminster place on the west bank of the Chippewa river, on the south side of the mouth of the Jump river, evidences of Indian camp sites are to be seen. At this place the sandy and gravelly river bank rises to a height of from 20 to 25 feet above the stream. The land on top was in former days covered with a forest of pine. A small portion of the land is now under cultivation and the remainder occupied by stumps and young deciduous trees and shrubs.

In walking along the shore of the Chippewa at this place the fused and fractured stones of old lodge fireplaces were observed still protruding from the top of the bank or scattered down the slope. Often these fire-cracked stones were accompanied by quantities of charcoal. Quartz and a smaller number of quartzite chips and fragments lie on the bank, and at its base near the water's edge.

In this vicinity a large stone adze was found by a local collector. This specimen was about 12¼ inches long, triangular in section, 1¾ inches in width at the cutting edge and pointed at the opposite end. In one place, on top of the bank near the

mouth of the Kappus slough, Mr. E. H. Burnham, a member of our party, with the aid of a shovel exposed nearly a bushel of quartz chips and fractured quartz pebbles.

Pebbles of similar material of fist size and of larger dimensions are of quite common occurrence among the rocks on the river shore, hence the arrowmaker had always at hand a good supply of this material. Undoubtedly some of these were broken into pieces of desired sizes and shapes upon the surface of some of the larger boulders along the river shore. Some of these present the appearance of having been once employed as anvil stones. About the bases of some of these quartz spalls and fragments were found. These sites are in Holcombe township.

Stone Mortar.

On the west bank of the Chippewa river, at a distance of about 1 and ½ miles above the Little Falls dam at Holcombe, and near the foregoing sites Mr. E. H. Burnham recently found a boulder mortar. He had not removed this specimen at the time of our visit and he took us to see it. It was found among a lot of other stones within a few feet of the water's edge. The stone was a large irregular greiss boulder and measured about one foot in height and one and one-half feet in width. Into the surface of the top a bowl-shaped cavity six inches in diameter and four inches deep had been pecked. This cavity showed indications of having been long exposed to the weather.

This specimen will be placed by its owner in the collection now being assembled in the Chippewa Falls public library.

Eagle Prairie Mound.

A conical mound was located on Eagle Prairie on the farm of Mr. J. M. Bennett, in Section 20 of Eagle Point township. This place lies between Duncan and O'Neil creeks, at a distance of about three miles north and one mile east of Chippewa Falls. Its existence was reported to us by Mr. A. T.

Newman of Bloomer, a member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. It was excavated by himself and others about twenty years ago. The human bones found at this time were in disorder having been previously disturbed by the farmer's plow. A quantity of charcoal and a few fragments of a pottery vessel were found at the center of the base of the mound. This earthwork was at this time about two feet high and about twenty-five feet in diameter.

Eagle Point Road Group.

According to Mr. Newman, a group of three conical mounds was located on the Louis Goulett farm on the Eagle Point road, at a distance of about three miles north of Chippewa Falls, in Eagle Point township. This site is also between Duncan and O'Neil creeks, which streams are tributary to the Chippewa river. These mounds were razed about twenty years ago. Mr. Newman remembers that the most prominent was about twelve feet high.

Billmeyer Cornfield.

On the William Billmeyer place, on a small lake (Round or Bass lake), was, or is still located, a plot of Indian corn hills. Mr. Newman states that these were situated on land now covered with a heavy growth of timber.

Beaver Creek Mound.

A solitary conical mound was located on the west bank of the Chippewa river, at a distance of about one and one-half miles below Chippewa Falls, in Wheaton township. It was situated just north of Beaver creek. Mr. Newman states that this mound was of small size, probably not more than six feet in diameter and four feet high. About twenty-five years ago he excavated this mound, which had previously been dug into by others, and found at its base a quantity of charcoal, but no bones or implements. These may have been removed by the previous explorer.

Rice Creek Group.

The existence of a group of conical mounds at the mouth of Rice creek, near Chippewa Falls, was reported to Mr. Newman. There are said to be nineteen mounds in the group. He has not been able to visit the locality.

Paint Creek Mounds.

While at Chippewa Falls, on June 11, Mr. J. A. Duncan, a local surveyor, informed us of the existence of several conical mounds in the valley of Paint creek, near this city. In October of that year, at our request, Dr. W. H. Bailey and our informant visited this locality and found that the mounds had been obliterated by the cultivation of the land upon which they were located. Dr. Bailey reports that this field is low, level and sandy. It is owned by H. B. Miller of Cadott and is located in the SW.¼ of the SW.¼ of Section 5, T. 28 N., R. 7 W. The two conical mounds formerly located here were each about twenty feet in diameter and six feet high. They were separated from one another by a distance of about forty feet. In razing these mounds only fragments of bone were found. A few quartzite chips and fragments were found by Dr. Bailey in this field.

Brunet Village Site.

Indications of an Indian camp and workshop site exist on the Brunet place on the west bank of the Chippewa river, in the W.½ of Section 18 of Cleveland township, at Brunet. Dr. W. H. Bailey has in his collection at Chippewa Falls a number of chert points and potsherds collected on this site.

Wolf Prairie Mound.

In his "History of the Chippewa Valley", (p. 39) published in 1875, T. E. Randall gives a description of a mound which was located on the Bolles farm, in Section 18, of Lafayette

township, at a distance of one and one-half miles south of Chippewa Falls. This region was then known as Wolf Prairie. This mound was about 36 feet long, 5 feet wide and 5 or 6 feet high. In excavating it, in the spring of 1852, "only flint chisels or axes, arrow heads of the same material, and very small shells "were found. The shells "were found in considerable quantities, buried more than three feet below the surface of the mound." What the so-called "flint chisels or axes" may have been we do not know, since no such implements made of this material have been reported to occur in Wisconsin. Doubtless these were merely chert blanks. No human remains were found during this exploration.

Nine Mile Creek Mound.

A conical mound was located on Nine Mile creek, in T. 29 N., R. 7 W. This mound was excavated in about the year 1877 by Rev. G. W. Smith and others, of Cadott. During its explorations the following specimens were obtained. "Forty copper beads, one-half inch in length, apparently made from thin, rolled copper, one piercer (awl) nine inches long; two others, seven inches long, one of six inches, one of five and a half inches, one of five inches, and one of three and a half inches, one hatchet, three inches long and two and a quarter wide, and two one inch long and one and a quarter wide." All of these specimens were presented to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and are reported in "Additions to the Cabinet," in the Wisconsin Historical Collections, Vol. 8, 1877–79.

The Bailey Collection.

The archaeological collection of Dr. W. H. Bailey of Chippewa Falls is especially rich in interesting specimens nearly all of which were collected from Indian sites in Chippewa and surrounding counties. Among the implements in this cabinet the following are especially worthy of note:

A spade made of white quartzite was found in a field at Eagle Point, in Lafayette township, Chippewa county. It is

oval in outline and measures 11¼ inches in length and about 6¼ inches in width at its widest part, at the middle. It weighs 5¼ pounds. Only a few of these large quartzite spades have been found in Wisconsin. An elongated-oval "ceremonial" knife measures 11½ inches in length and is nearly 3¾ inches in width at its middle. It comes from the same locality as the preceding specimen and is made of grayish-brown quartzite. Another large knife in this collection tapers to a point at each end. Its length is 8⅞ inches and its width at its middle is 1½ inches. This knife is made of brown quartzite. A large red blotch appears on one side of the blade. It comes from Eagle Point township also.

A fragment of a small knife made of red obsidian was found in a garden on the James Hately place, on Bobbs creek, in Chippewa county. It is well known that this material is not procurable in any locality nearer Wisconsin than the Pacific Coast states. It is possible that this particular knife may have been brought from Oregon where implements of a red, or mixed red and black obsidian occur. We thus have in this fragment of a knife an indication of the far-reaching channels of early aboriginal trades. Other implements made of obsidian have been recovered in this state. Lawson has published of list of some of these. (See Wis. Archeologist, V. 2, No. 4). All of these are of black, brown or greenish obsidian. A chipped stone adze 5⅜ inches in length comes from Lafayette township. An iron trade axe was found at Chippewa Falls.

There are in the collection a grooved stone axe from Chippewa county, one from Potato lake in Rusk county and one from Chain lake in the same county. These and the specimen previously described from Lake Magnus, in Polk county, are the only implements of this class which we encountered during our investigations in the northwest Wisconsin counties where such implements have always been known to be of infrequent occurrence. All of the Bailey axes are of ordinary forms and of the numerous southern Wisconsin type in which the handle groove completely encircles the axe. The Potato lake example is about 5½ inches in length and is nearly 4

inches wide below the groove. The Chippewa county specimen is about 5⅝ inches long and 4½ inches wide below the groove. A fine polished stone celt from Potato lake is about 6⅛ inches is length. Another celt is made of an irregularly oblong slab of stone the widest extremity of which is ground down to a good cutting edge. This specimen is about 8¼ inches long, 3⅛ inches wide at its cutting edge and 2⅛ inches in width at its opposite extremity. It is slightly over one-half inch thick. It was obtained in Eagle Point township. A blue hornstone disk in this collection is perhaps the largest disk of this imported material ever found in this state and has the added distinction of being found farther to the north in the state than any yet recovered from the soil. This fine specimen is oval in form, 7⅞ inches in length and 3¾ inches in width at its middle. A scraper or knife is made of a large irregular spall of quartzite and is sharpened by flaking along one edge. A fine barbed spearpoint of the favorite heart-shaped form is made of white chert which is clouded with flesh color. This material also is known to have been imported from sources to the south of Wisconsin. This specimen is about 3½ inches long and is 2 inches in width at the barbs. It was found in Lafayette township, Chippewa county. A cone-shaped steatite pipe comes from Eagle Point township. It is ornamented with a number of diagonal and an encircling transverse groove. The stem hole is on one side. A large hole has been drilled through the base of this pipe. When the pipe was in use this hole, which may have been made for convenience in cleaning the bowl, must have been plugged. This pipe also comes from Eagle Point township. A catlinite pipe of the familiar rectangular form was obtained in Rusk county. Its stem is ornamented on either side with a longitudinal groove.

Ornaments or ceremonials made of stone are of very rare occurrence in northern Wisconsin yet the Bailey collection contains several specimens. A catlinite gorget with two perforations comes from Lafayette township. It is oval in form. An unperforated slate banner stone of the common "butterfly," or winged form, was found at Chain lake, in Rusk

county. Its length is about 5¼ inches. A squared blank of mica schist has evidently been "roughed out" by some early aboriginal artisan with the intention of converting it into a banner stone. This specimen is about 4½ inches long, 3 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick at its thickest part near its middle. It comes from Eagle Point township. The Bailey collection contains other specimens worthy of study.

Rusk County.

Flambeau Camp Site.

On July 8, 1912, our party consisting of ourselves, Dr. Bailey and the Messrs. Burnham and Diamond, drove to the French settlement on the Chippewa river near the mouth of the Flambeau, formerly known as the Flambeau settlement. At this place an examination of the land along the north shore of the Chippewa river bank opposite the settlement was made. Along the river bank and in the adjoining cultivated fields for a distance of nearly half a mile were scattered flakes and fragments of light colored quartzite and of white quartz, the former being the more numerous. These evidences were most common along the eroded river bank where in places numerous stones from original fireplaces were also exposed to view, many having fallen down the bank to the water's edge. The river banks at this place are not high and the land quite level. The land was formerly covered with pine. It is now in use as a sheep ranch. Being occupied by clover and other crops this land was not in a favorable condition for a careful examination. On these fields members of our party picked up several quartzite arrowpoints, a perforator, a scraper and an finished stone celt.

Flambeau Junction Camp Site.

On the following day, with Mr. Burnham, we examined the bank of the Chippewa river above the mouth of the Flambeau.

The gravelly river bank at this place rises to a height of from 15 to 18 feet above the stream. For about one-half mile above the Flambeau bridge we found along this bank in many places numerous quartzite and quartz flakes, spalls and broken quartz nodules, bits of earthenware and numerous fireplace stones. At these places quantities of these could be exposed by digging into the bank with the trowel. Several broken quartzite points were thus obtained and Mr. Burnham obtained a copper arrowpoint.

The field on the river bank was in grass thus making a careful examination of it impossible. We learned that the Chippewa occasionally camped on this shore in former days.

We also examined the bank of the Flambeau for a short distance above its mouth, but here the brush and sod rendered our inspection unfruitful.

Shaw Farm Camp Sites.

On the opposite bank of the Chippewa evidences of small camp and work shop sites were also found. One of these places was on the "Gene" Shaw farm, at the intersection of the Flambeau road with the river road, at Flambeau P. O., in the S.½ of Sec. 34, Flambeau township.

Rice Lake Mounds and Camp Site.

On the J. F. Krenn place on the shore of Rice lake are two fine conical mounds. One of these lies within a few feet of the lake bank. This mound is now about 30 feet in diameter and about 5 feet high. We were informed that it had once been employed by a settler as a root cellar. Elsewhere in Wisconsin mounds have occasionally been put to such use.

In a cultivated field at a distance of about 500 feet in the rear of this mound is a second mound. This mound had been plowed over at the time of our visit. It was, however, still a very fine specimen being 7½ feet high and 35 feet in diameter at its base. Mr. Krenn has been frequently requested by relic hunters to permit digging into these mounds but has steadily

refused. His example should be followed by other settlers in the northern counties, where the senseless mutilation of Indian earthworks is all too common. In a letter addressed to Mr. Charles E. Brown on July 13, 1912, Mr. G. A. West informs him of a recent visit made to these mounds by himself and Mr. W. H. Ellsworth of Milwaukee.

In the cultivated fields about these mounds a large number of arrow and spearpoints, and several stone celts have been found by the owner and others. In a field near the Krenn house a cache of six quartzite blanks was found. It had been exposed by the recent cultivation of the land. They were standing back to back in a compact heap when discovered. They are oblong in form with rounded corners. All are of very nearly the same size. The largest of the lot measures about 4½ inches in length and three inches in width. Quantities of quartzite and quartz chips and flakes, and fireplace stones were found in these fields. (See Frontispiece)

A plot of garden beds is said to have been formerly located near one of the several summer cottages on the bank of the lake, within a short distance of the mound. Every trace of these beds has disappeared. The Krenn place is in the E.½ of the SE.¼ of Section 23 of Big Bend township.

On the sandy surface of a cultivated field and in several blow-outs on the edge of a tract of swampy land adjoining the Krenn place on the east, numerous indications of a camp and workshop sites were found. These included fireplace stones, broken points, quartz and quartzite chips and fragments and bits of broken pottery. We were informed that some stone implements had been found here.

Prazeau Cache.

We were informed that on this farm located west of the foregoing site a cache, or hoard, consisting of a metal frying pan, a small copper axe and a catlinite pipe had been found.

West Mounds.

Two conical mounds were located by Mr. Geo. A. West and Mr. Ellsworth on the east shore of Rice lake, in the SE.¼ of the SE.¼ of Section 23, at a distance of about three-fourths of a mile east of the mounds just described. These were 20 feet in diameter and 4½ feet high.

Rice Creek Group.

Plate 5

On a tract of cleared pine land, on the north side of Rice creek, the outlet to Rice lake, is a group of forty-four conical mounds. The land is now overgrown with birch and poplar and other young trees and brush. On the sides of some of the mounds are stumps blackened by forest fires some of which are two feet in diameter.

The greater number of the mounds are quite closely grouped and separated from one another by only short distances. A few isolated mounds are separated from the group by distances of about 200, 700, and 1000 feet. The most westerly of the mounds lie from 15 to 60 feet back from the low bank of the creek, which is bordered along this shore by a bed of wild rice. The smallest of the mounds is only 15 feet and the largest about 35 feet in diameter. Twenty-seven of them are from 15 to 20 feet in diameter. Sixteen are from 24 to 30 feet in diameter. Three are 33 and 35 feet in diameter. One isolated mound is 10, and one about 6 feet high. The other mounds are from about 2 to 5 feet high. The soil at this place is sandy, and all of the mounds appear to be built of this material.

All but two or three of these mounds have been excavated by relic hunters. We learned that several men had been employed by these collectors and the greater part of the mounds ravished in one or two days. A copper axe was obtained from one. Messrs. E. H. Burnham and Charles Diamond of our party re-excavated one of the smaller mounds (No. 16) and

RICE CREEK GROUP

Plate 5

from it obtained a number of flint flakes, a broken quartzite arrowpoint and several potsherds. Among the earth thrown out from another mound three perforated teeth of the bear, probably a portion of a necklace, and potsherds were found. A human jaw-bone stained green from contact with copper was found on the side of another mound.

In several places among the most southerly mounds of this group, where grass had failed to carpet the soil, hearth stones in place and quantities of quartz chips were found. If the land is ever placed under cultivation additional indications of a stone age camp site will be undoubtedly be revealed here.

Dr. W. H. Bailey assisted us in taking measurements of the mounds which are located in the NE.¼ of Section 23 of T. 33 N., R. 9 W.

Potato Lake Group.

A description and plat of a group of mounds located on the west shore of Potato lake has been published by Dr. W. H. Bailey in a recent issue of the Wisconsin Archeologist (V. 11. No. 3). There are forty mounds in the group, three of which are oval and the remainder conical in form. The largest of the conical mounds is 30 feet in diameter and 7 feet high. Most of the mounds have been dug into or rifled by relic hunters. Four of them were excavated by himself and Mr. Edward Reister of Chippewa Falls. The interments in these mounds appear to have been of the nature of bone burials. They contained a few scattered human bones and a few potsherds. In one mound a small quantity of red paint was found. The largest of the oval mounds had diameters of 30 and 18 feet and was 5 feet high at its highest part. Among the mounds were two circular pits which are thought to have been excavated by the early Indians for use as provision caches. A similar pit was found on Spring island in this lake. Indications of Indian camp and workshop sites were found on the western end of this island and also on Squaw point on the north shore of the lake. An Indian trail passes by the mounds.

The Chippewa Indians formerly camped on a peninsula on this lake.

Chain Lake Camp Sites.

In Dr. Bailey's collection are a large blue hornstone disk, two grooved stone axes and many quartzite arrowpoints which were collected on the shore of this lake where camp and workshop sites are indicated. Caches similar to those found at Potato lake are located on its north and west shores.

Bear Lake Group.

Dr. Bailey mentions the existence of a group of mounds on the shore of Bear lake, which is located about three miles west of Potato lake. Of these he hopes to be able to furnish a description.

Island Lake Camp Site.

A camp and workshop site is located on the Swift farm on the northeast shore of Island lake, in Section 20 or 21 of Big Bend township. A considerable number of chert and quartzite arrowpoints, several knives and fragments of pottery vessels have been collected from the cultivated fields. We were informed of this site by Mr. Charles Diamond of Holcombe. Mr. Geo. A. West found a storekeeper at Island Lake village, on the east shore of this lake, who had in his possession a portion of a copper crescent and two copper spearpoints which had been collected in this vicinity. One of the spearpoints was 5½ and the other 7½ inches long. Island lake is located about two miles west of Rice lake.

Chippewa Lake.

Mr. West was informed that a fight between the Chippewa and Sioux took place about a century ago at the northern end of an island located in Chippewa, or Long lake. This "battlefield" is now known as Indian point and is covered with a

heavy forest. It is located in Section 17, T. 32 N., R. 8 W. Chippewa lake lies about three and one-half miles south of Island lake.

Gilman Catlinite Quarry.

In a recent issue of the Wisconsin Archeologist (V. 12, No. 3, p. 102) a brief description is given of an Indian pipestone quarry located by Mr. W. W. Gilman, a member of the Wisconsn Archeological Society, in Atlanta township, at a distance of about 7½ miles south of Deer Path lodge, on Hemlock lake, in Barron county.'' The quarry is about two-thirds of the way up the side of a high, rocky quartzite ridge. The principal quarry is said to be about 12 feet long and 6 feet deep. At different places on the rocky side of the ridge are smaller quarries and trial pits from some of which pipestone was obtained by the Indians. Large pieces of pipestone lay on the surface of the ground near these workings, samples of which were secured by Mr. Gilman. The ridge side is thickly overgrown with brush with here and there a solitary pine tree. This brush makes the ascent to the pits and their discovery afterwards a matter of considerable difficulty.'' This pipestone is of the same character as that obtained from the Barron county quarries.

Ten Mile Creek Groups.

A group of three conical and oval mounds is located near the bank of Ten Mile creek, on the road from Chetek to Bloomer, in the extreme southwest corner of Rusk county. These mounds are on the Dalton place, in a cultivated field and within a few feet of the edge of the road. The oval mound has diameters of 27 and 20 feet. One conical mound is 25 feet in diameter and the other was formerly about 33 feet in diameter. The last is on the edge of the high creek bank and about one-half of it has been washed or worn away. These mounds are all within a few feet of each other. They were originally about four feet high but have been reduced by cultivation to

a height of about 2 feet. Mr. Charles E. Brown and Mr. Robert H. Becker were taken to see these mounds by Mr. A. T. Newman of Bloomer, on August 13, 1912. When Mr. Newman first visited them several years before one or several of them had been explored by relic hunters and a large number of human bones, which had been thrown out of the center of the mounds, were lying about on the surface of the ground. There is a camp site in the field about these mounds from which a copper crescent, fragments of pipes, brass thimbles, gun-locks and spectacle parts were obtained. Some of these are in Mr. Newman's collection. At a distance of about one-half mile south of the creek, on the same road, are three conical mounds. One-half of one of these mounds has been removed in the grading of the road. The other two lie in a cultivated field a short distance south of this mound. These are but a short distance apart.

In Ten Mile creek near these mounds is a wild rice bed which the Chippewa Indians visit to obtain the grain. This bed according to Mr. Newman, is about one mile long and one-half mile wide. About fifty Indians from the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation were preparing to harvest the rice at the time of our visit.

Dunn County.

Dunnville Group.

Figure 4

This group of twenty-four conical and linear mounds is located on the top of a bluff overlooking the Red Cedar river, at Dunnville. They are on land belonging to Dr. W. M. Wallace of Chicago, who, during a portion of the year resides in a house at the base of the bluff. This bluff top at its southern edge rises to a height of at least 60 feet above the flat below and 80 or more feet above the river level. At the time of our visit the top of the bluff, which was in use as a pasture, was overgrown with young oak trees many of which had been win-

ter-killed. About the mounds the clumps of these were very thick, and in places almost impenetrable. This made it more or less difficult to use our tape to advantage and as the time at our command was short we paced off most of our distances using a north and south line as a base line and taking measurements at right angles to it.

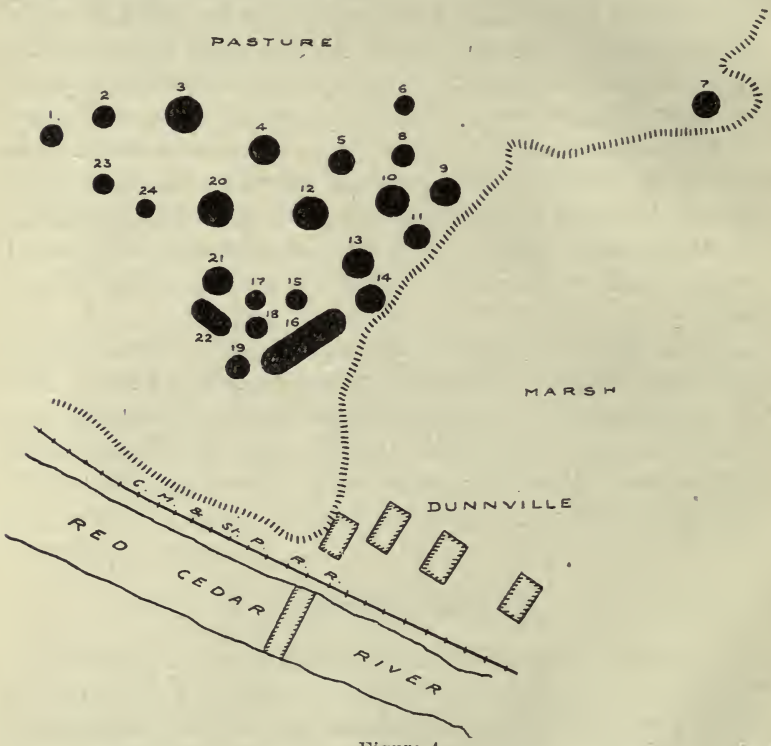


Figure 4

These mounds have the following dimensions:

No. 1. Diameter 22 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 2. Diameter 22 feet, height 2 feet.
No. 3. Diameter 36 feet, height 4 feet.
No. 4. Diameter 30 feet, height 5 feet.
No. 5. Diameter 24 feet, height 6 feet.
No. 6. Diameter 21 feet, height 3 feet.

No. 7. Diameter 22 feet, height 3 feet.
No. 8. Diameter 20 feet, height 4 feet.
No. 9. Diameter 30 feet, height 3 feet.
No. 10. Diameter 35 feet, height 4 feet.
No. 11. Diameter 24 feet, height 5 feet.
No. 12. Diameter 33 feet, height 4 feet.
No. 13. Diameter 33 feet, height 7 feet.
No. 14. Diameter 30 feet, height 5 feet.
No. 15. Diameter 20 feet, height 3 feet.
No. 17. Diameter 15 feet, height 1½ feet.
No. 18. Diameter 20 feet, height 3 feet.
No. 19. Diameter 21 feet, height 3 feet.
No. 20. Diameter 35 feet, height 7 feet.
No. 21. Diameter 30 feet, height 5 feet.
No. 23. Diameter 20 feet, height 4 feet.
No. 24. Diameter 20 feet, height 4 feet.
No. 16. Diameters 28 96, height 4 feet.
No. 22. Diameters 25 45, height 5 feet.

With one or two exceptions all of the conical mounds have been excavated by the common method of digging unsightly holes into their tops. None of these have been afterwards restored by returning the earth thrown out. Mounds No. 10 and 11 were excavated about four years ago by Dr. W. H. Bailey and Mr. Edward Reister of Chippewa Falls. These two men alone appear to have conducted a careful exploration.

In the larger of the mounds they found traces of human bones and a few teeth. At the base of the other mound they found a circular floor of cobblestones about six feet in diameter. The stones were of about the size of cocoanuts. On top of this stone floor they found charcoal and ashes in abundance. They removed the stones and beneath them found clean sand into which they dug to a depth of three feet but without results. The earth about this mound is a mixture of gravel and coarse sand while that beneath the stones contained no gravel and must have been brought from the sand bar in the river below the bluff.

We were informed by Dr. Wallace that during the summer of 1911 one or two other mounds were explored during his absence, and without his permission, by persons representing themselves to be members of the "Minnesota Geological Survey." Whoever they were the methods of exploration pursued by them (as shown by the great holes dug into the mounds) were anything but scientific in character. The most unskilled relic hunter could not have done worse. Other mounds of the group appear to have been explored in earlier years by relic hunters whose names we were unable to learn. These mounds are located in Section 19 of Dunn township.

The existence of this group of mounds was reported by Dr. Bailey to the Society, January 12, 1909. Mr. Skavlem and myself walked to this place from Red Cedar junction, a distance of two miles.

Flick Mounds.

We were informed by Dr. Wallace of the location of a group of mounds on the John Flick place on the west side of the Red Cedar river, at a distance of about one mile north of Dunnville. We were unable to visit this location.

Staunton Camp Site.

Mr. F. E. Staunton of Red Cedar reported to us the existence of an Indian camp and workshop site on his farm on the south side of the Red Cedar river, in Section 13, between Red Cedar and Dunnville. Numerous chert implements and several stone celts have been picked up here.

A WISCONSIN CATLINITE QUARRY.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Plate 6

This quarry was located by Mr. A. T. Newman of Bloomer, a member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, in September 1910, with the assistance of a settler of the vicinity. On August 13, 1912, he conducted a party consisting of the writer, Mr. Robert H. Becker of Beloit and Mr. J. A. H. Johnson of Rice Lake to the site. This quarry is located at a distance of about two and a half or three miles northeast of Spur No. 9, on the M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. R. R., between the towns of Canton and Lehigh. It is in Section 3 of Sumner township.

We reached the vicinity of this spur station by automobile from Cameron. After a long walk through the young birch and poplar overgrown bottom lands of Silver creek, we reached the base of one of the high, brush overgrown, quartzite ridges. This we ascended with considerable difficulty the thick brush and loose boulders and spalls of quartzite, with which portions of the side of the ridge were covered, making the upward climb slow and difficult. After perhaps half an hour's search Mr. Newman succeeded in re-locating the pipestone pit. This was situated on the sloping side of the ridge at a distance of about forty feet from its crest and between 150 and 200 feet above the bed of Silver creek below. The quarry was of small size and of irregular shape. Its greatest length measured thirteen feet. Near one end its width was 12½ feet and near the other 3½ feet. The pit was partly filled with loose blocks and fragments of catlinite. There was, we judged, about a wagon-load of this loose rock. Three of the largest blocks, we concluded, must weigh from 200 to 300 pounds each. One large block measured 24x24x8 inches and another 24x20x10 inches

in size. The numerous smaller pieces and blocks in the pit weighed from a few ounces to about ten pounds each.

The soil and rock which had been removed from the pit by the Indians in the course of their quarrying operations had been thrown over its north, south and west sides. At least three wagon-loads of rock had been thus thrown out, presumably with the hands alone. It covered the ridge side near the pit to a depth, in places, of several feet. Among this debris were found three quartzite boulders the battered edges of which appeared to indicate that they had been used as hammers in crushing or breaking up the upper layers of the catlinite. One of these, an irregular block of quartzite, measured 7½x5x3 inches in size and weighed nearly six pounds. This specimen had evidently been selected from among the loose rock on the ridge side. Being of such size it was probably used by letting it fall or casting it upon the rock and thus causing it to crack. A smaller quartzite hammer was somewhat oval in shape, five inches long and four inches thick, and weighed two and three-fourths pounds. This had been used as a hand-hammer. It had evidently been carried to the quarry from the creek bottom below. Doubtless other similar hammers were buried in the refuse heaps at the margins of the pit.

As there were but few sticks and no leaf mould in the pit, such as would certainly accumulate there if the quarry were not worked for one or more years, we judged it to have been but recently worked by the Indians. Probably the quarry had been opened up but a short time previous to Mr. Newman's first visit to it, in 1910. Removing some of the loose rock we found the greatest depth of the pit to be only 3 feet 8 inches. This was near its southern extremity. Elsewhere its depth was from 24 inches to 34 inches. The weathered top rock was of a dark red color some pieces being marked with a few small orbicular, tan-colored, blotches. The fresh rock at the bottom of the pit was of a brighter red color. It was quite soft and could be readily cut with a knife. The weathered rock readily splits up under the force of a slight blow with a

CATLINITE QUARRY

Barron County

Plate 6

stone hammer into layers and blocks. Surrounding the pit and partly obscuring it and the heaps of refuse stone was a growth of seedling basswood, aspen, pin cherry and birch and other vegetation.

On the side of the ridge, at a short distance from this small quarry, we found a dozen or more shallow pits from which pieces of quartzite had been removed. These pits were of small size, from three to five feet across and from one to several feet in depth. We concluded that there were probably trial pits opened by the Indians in the hope of locating the pipestone layers.

The region in which this quarry is located is a very wild and rugged one. Deer, bear, wolves and other wild animals find these ridges and large areas of brush and swamp lands a safe retreat. Across the creek from the ridge upon which this quarry is situated is another great ridge. On one side of this ridge, near its top, is to be seen a great slide of pieces of quartzite rock. Seen from below this rock is of attractive purplish and pinkish colors. It is not unlikely that in times past the Indians may have resorted to some similar places to obtain this very hard rock for use in implement making. The discovery of other Indian pipestone quarries on the sides and at the bases of these quartzite ranges, both before and since our visit to this one, plainly indicates that other quarries yet remain to be located in Barron, Rusk and Sawyer counties, in the territory occupied by these quartzite ranges.

We are unable to detect any differences in color or texture between the pipestone of this quarry and those of the red pipestone of the great quarry at Pipestone, Minnesota. Mr. Newman, who has made some experiments in making various articles from the Barron county stone, states that it does not take the high degree of polish which can be given to objects made of the latter stone.

In a recent number of the Wisconsin Archeologist Mr. George A. West has given a description of several other catlinite quarries visted by him in northeastern Barron county. (See V. 9, No. 2.)

ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society was held in the lecture room of the Milwaukee Public museum, on Monday evening, March 16, President Ellis B. Usher presiding. Thirty-five members and a number of visitors were present. The annual report of Secretary Brown was read and adopted. This report showed that eight regular meetings of the Society had been held during the year, the total attendance at these sessions being 316. A joint meeting had been held with the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters and other state societies, on March 20 and 21, 1913. The Executive Board had held eleven meetings, five of these being joint sessions with the State Survey committee. Twenty-six new members had been elected, one of these being a life member. There were seven resignations. Fourteen persons had been dropped for the non-payment of dues. The following deaths occurred:—Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison; Dr. Edwin W. Bartlett, Mr. W. H. J. Kieckhefer and Dr. Geo. Kleinschmidt, Milwaukee; Mr. Ezra H. Stiles, Gotham; Mr. Lewis S. Patrick, Marinette; Dr. W. E. Wolfrum, West Bend; Mrs. Emma House, Reeseville, and Mr. Samuel N. Hartwell, Germania. Five numbers of the Wisconsin Archeologist had been issued during the year.

Lectures and addresses had been delivered before the society by Mr. Paul G. Miller, Madison; Mr. H. L. Skavlem, Janesville; Dr. Paul Radin, Ottawa, Can.; Capt. J. M. Berry, U. S. N.; Mr. W. J. Kershaw and Dr. S. A. Barrett, Milwaukee; Geo. R. Fox, Appleton; Mr. W. A. Titus, Fond du Lac, and Mr. Charles E. Brown, Madison.

Among the noteworthy events of the year were the completion by Dr. W. G. McLachlan of a survey of the mounds and sites of the Lake Waubesa region, in Dane county; the installation of the G. A. West collection of aboriginal pipes in the Milwaukee Public museum; the conducting of several archaeological excursions of summer school students of the University; the exposure of the sale of spurious copper implements at Almond, Wisconsin, and the furnishing of local archaeological data to the American Bureau of Ethnology.

The State Survey Committee reported that Mr. G. H. Squier had been engaged in exploration work in Pepin, Pierce and Dunn counties; Messrs. J. P. Schumacher and W. A. Titus in Portage, Marathon and Lincoln counties; Mr. Ira M. Buell in Juneau county; Messrs. H. E. Cole and H. A. Smythe, Jr. in Adams county; Mr. J. H. Glaser in Waupaca county; Messrs. G. R. Fox, H. O. Younger and Frank Younger in Marinette, Shawano and Waupaca counties, and Messrs. C. E. Brown, A. O. Barton and R. N. Winterbotham in Grant county. Mr. Fox had also conducted investigations in Winnebago and Waupaca counties, and on Washington and Detroit islands, and Mr. J. P. Schumacher in Door county. A field party consisting of the Messrs. T. L. Miller, L. R. Whitney, H. L. Skavlem, S. D. Mitchell, and C. E. Brown had completed a survey of the region about Green Lake. The total locations of the year included 160 groups of mounds, 77 solitary mounds, 181 village and

camp sites, 18 patches of corn hills, 17 plots of garden beds, 49 graves and cemeteries, 12 groups of provision caches, 6 implement caches, 7 enclosures, 3 pipestone quarries, and a smaller number of shrines, lead diggings, refuse heaps, flint sources, groups of cairns, trading post sites, trails and other features. The total cost of these investigations was $568.87.

The annual report of Treasurer Lee R. Whitney showed that the moneys received by the Society during the year for dues, sales of publications, etc. amounted to $519.70, the total expenditures being $568.87. The balance in the treasury was $259.65. The Messrs. Joseph Ringeisen and Mr. Walter Wenz were appointed a committee to audit the treasurer's accounts.

At the election which followed these reports the present officers of the Society were unanimously re-elected. President Usher delivered a brief address in which he urged all members to assist in increasing the membership of the state society. He expressed the thanks of the officers to all members who had been active in its work during the past year. The session closed with an interesting address by Mr. C. L. Fortier, illustrated with a fine series of stereopticon slides.

New members of the Society are Mr. Louis R. Gagg and Mr. Ben R. Bones, Milwaukee; Prof. L. B. Wolfenson, Madison; Mr. T. D. Shipton, Hanover, Ill. and Mr. Charles L. Dering, Chicago. Additional members are desired in every part of the state. Members are requested to communicate to the secretary the names of persons who are likely to be, or become, interested in its work.

Editor Frederick B. Wright of Records of the Past announces that the twelfth volume of this valuable publication has been completed and that a complete index of illustrations and subjects is now prepared.

Mr. George E. Laidlaw of Victoria Road, Ontario, the well known archaeologist, is engaged in making a study of the forms, material and distribution of the interesting class of stone ornaments known as "knobbed gorgets." He will be pleased to hear from any Wisconsin, or other collectors, who have such specimens in their cabinets.

From Mr. Geo. R. Fox of Appleton the Secretary has received a fine series of photographs of the plots of Indian garden beds located on the Eulrich place near the shore of Lake Winnebago, north of the State Asylum grounds, in Winnebago county. These are unquestionably the finest photographs of this class of Indian earthworks which have yet been secured. They were taken after the snow had melted from the tops of the beds.

The Nineteenth Congress of Americanists will be held in Washington, D. C., on October 5–10, 1914. Dr. W. H. Holmes, head curator of the Department of Anthropology, of the United States National Museum, is the chairman of the organizing committee. Members of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society are cordially invited to attend the sessions of the Congress.

Mr. M. L. Wilson of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, at Boseman, is engaged in making a study of early corn-growing in the northern sections of the United States, and of the Indian methods of

corn culture both before and up to the time of the coming of the early white men. The Society has furnished him with Wisconsin data on this subject.

Mr. Henry P. Hamilton has just added to his collection a fine series of six copper implements which were recently unearthed in the Blair gravel pit, near Neenah. In this series are two crescents and four spearpoints. Two of the latter have bevelled edges. Mr. Hamilton reports that 271 copper implements were added to his collection during the year 1913. Among these were 6 chisels and hatchets, 20 knives, 11 crescents, 79 awls and perforators, and 137 arrow and spearpoints. A copper pike, 32 inches in length, was the most valuable specimen obtained. This was purchased from A. J. Barry, a former member of the state society.

The Wisconsin Archeological Society has requested the board of regents to establish a department of anthropology at the University of Wisconsin. The need of such a department at the university has long been felt.

The Society of American Indians will probably hold its this year's conference at Madison. Mr. Sherman Coolidge, of Faribault, Minn., is the president, Mr. W. J. Kershaw, the vice-president, and Mr. Arthur C. Parker, of Washington, D. C., the secretary-treasurer of the society.

The American Association of Museums will hold its annual meeting at Milwaukee during the month of May. All of the leading and many of the smaller natural history, historical and art museums of the country will be represented at this meeting.

Vol. 13 July, 1914 No. 2

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

THE UNVEILING OF THE TABLETS ON THE OBSERVATORY HILL MOUNDS

INDIAN HILL MOUNDS

THE FOND DU LAC CACHE OF COPPER IMPLEMENTS

PUBLISHED BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Archeological Society

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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SESSIONS

These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee, on the third Monday of each month, at 8 P. M.

During the months of July to October no meetings will be held.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Life Members, $25.00 Sustaining Members, $5.00
Annual Members, $2.00

All communications in regard to the Wisconsin Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, Office, State Historical Museum, Madison, Wis.

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DISK PIPE

State Normal School Museum,
La Crosse, Wisconsin

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

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THE UNVEILING OF TABLETS ON THE OBSERVATORY HILL MOUNDS

CHARLES E. BROWN

A more picturesque ceremony than that which attended the unveiling of the bronze tablets on the two Indian effigy mounds on the crest of Observatory hill has never been held on the campus of the University of Wisconsin. The dedication ceremony took place at 5 p. m. on Wednesday, July 15, in the presence of an audience of over five hundred summer session students and citizens of Madison.

The exercises began with the slow approach up the hillside from the direction of the site of the early Winnebago village on the Lake Mendota shore, of all of the participants garbed as Winnebago men, women and children. After their arrival at the location of the mounds the children executed an Indian dance and sang several Indian songs. Another song was sung by one of the young women of the band. The leader of the group, impersonating a Winnebago chief, then advanced to the top of the body of the bird mound and delivered the customary salutatory address. This was couched in Indian terms and was of a most dignified and impressive character. At its close he called forth from the group of children of the forest an Indian maiden who stood upon the top of the mound and told the story of her forefathers, the former inhabitants of the old village site at the base of the hill. In her story she told of the northward migration to Wisconsin of the Winnebago, of their

early separation into clans or groups, and of the adoption of symbolic animal and other emblems by these. She presented an account of the wanderings in the state of these clans, of the final arrival on the Mendota shore of families representing two of these, (the eagle and turtle), of the planting of their village, of the industries and customs of its people, and how in the course of time, following a tribal custom, they undertook the construction on the ridge crest of these great earthen animal-shaped figures as symbols of their origin and religion. In the closing words of her tale she consigned to the care and protection of the present white occupants of the region these sacred memorials of her ancestors. At this point in her story, two Indian maidens, stationed behind each of the markers, gracefully removed their buckskin coverings revealing the two bronze tablets to the audience.

Then at a signal the children marched about and then stationed themselves at intervals along the outlines of at first the eagle and then the turtle effigy. The effect of this tableaux was very charming. The chief then uttered from the top of each mound in turn the following words:

"The Eagle, spirit of the thunder and of the lightning, chosen by our forefathers in the long ago to be the sacred symbol of a Winnebago clan because of its virtues of great strength and fearless courage," and

"The Turtle, spirit of the waters, chosen by our forefathers in the long ago to be the sacred symbol of a Winnebago clan because of its great virtues of patience and perseverance."

The ceremonies closed with an Indian chant during which the Indian villagers withdrew down the hillside and out of sight of the audience.

The scenic setting for this dedication ceremony was most beautiful since from this crest, where repose the two great silent earthen figures, a view in several directions of the three Madison lakes, Mendota, Monona and Wingra, can be had.

The two tablets which were erected by the Board of Regents at the request of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, are of bronze and measure 12 by 18 inches in size.

UNVEILING OF THE OBSERVATORY HILL TABLETS

Plate 1

They are set in low concrete monuments and bear the following inscriptions:

Bird Effigy
Common Type of Indian Effigy Mound
Body 52 ½ Feet
Wingspread Formerly About 133 Feet

Turtle Effigy
Rare Two-tailed Type of Indian Turtle Mound
Length 104 Feet
Constructed by the Winnebago, Probably About
500 Years Ago.

Each tablet has upon it near the left edge, a figure of the effigy which it marks. These tablets replace the wooden markers erected in 1908.

The dedication ceremony was conducted by members of Prof. P. W. Dykema's class in community festival work, supported by a group of twenty small boys and girls. Its members are deserving of praise for the manner in which the details of the rather elaborate program were carried out.

Mr. Augustus D. Zanzig carried the role of the Winnebago chief with great credit to himself. Miss Mildred M. Clements won laurels by her portrayal of the Indian maiden. Other members of the class who contributed to the interest of the ceremony were the Misses Eleonore von Eltz, Jean M. Loughridge and Mildred Morris, Mrs. Bird D. Wood, and Mr. Charles W. Davis. Members of the University orchestra furnished the musical accompaniments of the ceremony. These were appropriate and well rendered. The Indian costumes were as historically accurate as they could be made. They were prepared by the participants themselves under the direction of Miss Paula M. Dickore and Mrs. Lotta B. Clark. Mrs. Anne T. Whitney rendered valuable assistance in making up the adult and juvenile participants.

INDIAN HILL MOUNDS

H. L. SKAVLEM

This group of mounds is located on the west, or rather, north side of the Rock river, as the flow of the stream at this point is west 20 degrees south. It is situated about a quarter of a mile up the river from the mouth of the Catfish, and about a mile down the river from Indian Ford. The "hill" is noticeable as being elevated somewhat above the surrounding country. All of the linear mounds are on the slope towards the river. Three conical mounds are located just over the crest of the hill sloping to the west. They are in a cultivated field and are now much levelled.

With two exceptions all the linear mounds show a quite remarkable uniformity in orientation. All are placed at right angles with the river bank which is here some forty feet high. The top of the bank is a nearly level bench. In its rear is a second slope running back to the crest of the hill, which is at least eighty feet above the river. Most of these linears are of the tapering type their broader extremity being directed towards the stream. The distances at which they are placed from the steep river bank varies but little. One short linear (about 80 feet long) lies very close to and almost parallel with the river bank. Four conical and two oval mounds are scattered among the linear earthworks.

To the south and west of the westernmost linear mound are three small clusters of conical mounds, two of three mounds each and one of four. The largest of these conical mounds has a diameter of 40 feet. All have been more or less disfigured by relic hunters and now vary in height from one to four feet.

INDIAN HILL GROUP
Plate 2

This group of mounds was first described by Lapham in 1850 and is figured in plate XXII, Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, volume VII. In this plate but five linear mounds are figured. Fourteen tumuli are shown. The latter are correct as to number but the locations are very inaccurate. More than half of the linear mounds are missing and those that are figured are inaccurate both as to location and orientation.

Stephen D. Peet also figures this group in the "American Antiquarian", Vol. 7, page 102. The similarity of this figure to Lapham's plate suggests that a portion of it at least is copied therefrom. In Peet's illustration the dimensions of some of the linear mounds appears to have been increased in order perhaps to enable the author to carry out his favorite idea of the use of linear mounds in "game drives." Peet has missed two conical, two oval and two linear mounds.

The inaccuracy of much of the earlier mapping and descriptions of mound groups becomes more and more apparent to the careful investigator.

These errors are so unaccountable and inexcusable that the scientific value of the plats though unquestioned for over half a century, is of but little account though clothed with the "Smithsonian" or "American Antiquarian" authority.

The Indian Hill mounds are in a wooded pasture lot and with the exception of the three conical mounds in the field there can be no possibility of there being any material change or elimination of any of the mounds since their first platting. These groups are located in the NE. ¼ of Section 19, in Fulton township, Rock county. The present re-survey was made by the writer with the assistance of Mr. Alonzo Pond, on May 17, 1913.

An account of the exploration of some of the Indian Hill mounds by Prof. W. C. Whitford, then president of Milton College, and others, was written by Mr. W. P. Clarke of Milton and published in the Janesville "Gazette", of October 1, 1874.

The following information concerning the contents of some of the burial mounds is given in this article:

"We began work on a tumulus thirty feet in diameter, and five feet high, situated close to the river bank.

We cut a trench about three feet wide, through the mound, going down to the bottom, and enlarging it in width as we approached the center. At first we found only flint chips, small bits of bone, mussel shells, (mostly a variety of *Unio* but some smaller than those now abundant in the river), and one or two stone arrow points. The first human remains were found at a depth of two feet, and consisted of the larger bones of an Indian, badly decayed. The skull was very large, but could be removed only by small pieces. Near it was an oval shaped stone, one and one-third inches long, banded with alternate light and dark stripes, and polished. At this depth we afterward found two other skeletons. Meanwhile the work progressed at the bottom of the mound, and our toil was at last rewarded by the uncovering of a skull, and soon after of a mass of other bones. After much patient labor, using great care not to injure it, the most perfect skull yet found was lifted entire from its long resting place.

Following the vertebra, nearly the whole of the skeleton was removed in good condition. Between two of the dorsal vertebra was found imbedded an arrowhead nearly two inches long which undoubtedly was the cause of his death. The defunct was past middle age, as the teeth are much worn and the sutures of the skull are overgrown. From the center of this tumulus we removed the remains of no less than seven persons. Here we found a piece of reddish sandstone, about three inches long, half as wide, and one-fourth of an inch thick. It had near one end, a small hole drilled through it, and was doubtless an ornament or charm.

After completing the excavation of this mound, we opened two smaller ones close by, but found nothing. Proceeding to the top of the hill, we made excavations in two very large mounds. Opening them in the center we went to the bottom, but discovered only burnt stone, charcoal, small pieces of

charred bones, and in one, two arrow heads of a very dark flint, one of them of a form new to us. Returning to the foot of the hill, we made a partial investigation of two other tumuli, with no very important result, and night coming on, were obliged to discontinue our work. One of these unlike the rest, was, so far as we examined it, constructed of gravel, while the usual material is dark colored loam.''

THE FOND DU LAC CACHE OF COPPER IMPLEMENTS

W. A. TITUS

Among a large number of caches, or hoards, of Indian implements recovered in Wisconsin only a small number are caches of native copper implements. A description of the latter was published in 1902 in the Wisconsin Archeologist, in a monograph bearing the title of "The Implement Caches of the Wisconsin Indians."

These caches are:

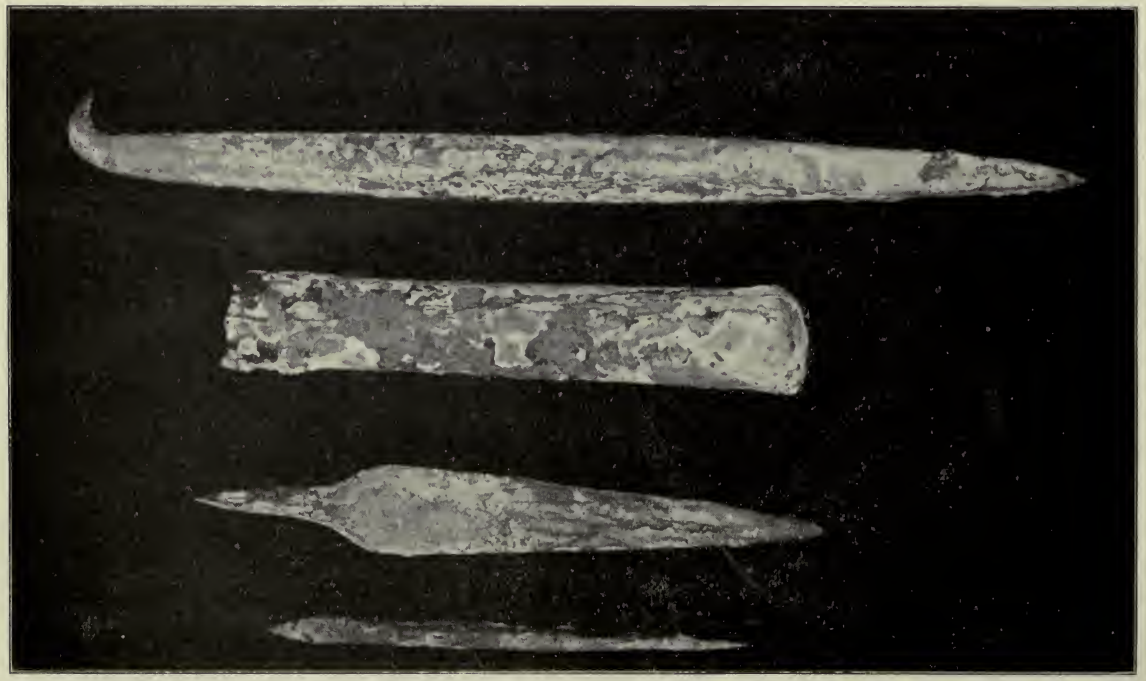
1. Cache of four spearpoints with exceptionally long triangular blades and short pointed tangs found beneath the base of a large stump at Chilton, Calumet Co. These are in the Milwaukee Public Museum.
2. Cache consisting of a large axe and two large perforators found near Tomah, Monroe Co., in 1877. These are in the State Historical Museum.
3. Cache consisting of an axe and two harpoons found in a cavity between two layers of rock at Hortonville, Outagamie Co., formerly in the F. S. Perkins collection.
4. Cache consisting of two small arrowpoints, a leaf-shaped blade, axe, banner ceremonial, crescent and a large curved knife, or sword, recovered in 1899, in the City of Oconto, in Oconto County. This valuable cache is in the H. P. Hamilton collection, at Two Rivers.
5. Cache consisting of a copper knife, three slender spearpoints of unusual form, and five perforators found in 1909, on the Two Rivers village sites. This cache is also in the Hamilton collection.

The recently recovered so-called "Fond du Lac cache" of native copper implements exceeds all of these caches in the number of the implements which it contains.

On Monday, July 28th, 1913, I was advised by Mr. D. O. Williams, assistant postmaster of Fond du Lac, that a cache of copper implements, evidently prehistoric, had been unearthed on the northeast corner of Hickory and Poplar streets in the western part of the city, by some workmen who were excavating for a new residence. The lot had never had any buildings on it so far back as the people of the neighborhood can remember, but has been sodded over and used as a hay field. The soil on this lot is decidedly at variance with the geological formation of the Fond du Lac basin, where as a rule, about one and one-half feet of black loam is underlaid by a very sticky red clay. At this particular place, however, about two feet of surface loam rests on a bed of gravel, a condition rarely seen in Fond du Lac. A house was built on an adjoining lot a few years ago, and the basement was entirely excavated in red clay, and others in the immediate locality report similar soil conditions.

The entire number of copper implements found in this cache was twenty-one pieces which seem to have been disposed in two groups. At a depth of two and one-half feet below the surface, and closely packed together, were found sixteen spearpoints and one awl. About eight inches lower and directly beneath the first group, were found four large specimens of the kind generally classed as pikes. All of the twenty-one implements are of native copper and badly corroded.

The workmen who uncovered these specimens knew nothing of their archeological value, and while they were speculating on their possible value as scrap copper, Mr. Thomas A. Watson, a local mail carrier, came along and helped pick them from the earth. He purchased the implements for a small sum of money. One spearpoint was retained by one of the laborers and later found its way into the hands of a curio dealer from whom it was re-purchased.



SPECIMENS FROM THE FOND DU LAC CACHE

Plate 3

No bones were found in proximity to the coppers, which seem to have been closely packed together and without other evidences of prehistoric occupation. Each group of copper relics was scraped out of the soil by a two-horse scraper. Fragments of bones were found in the soil over the entire surface excavated. A part of them are certainly the bones of animals and it is my firm belief that none of them are human remains. All are probably the remains of the refuse from meat shops or slaughter houses which was hauled out and dumped in this locality in an early day. A few blocks west of Hickory street, on Grove street, there was formerly located an old Indian cemetery, and on this old burial site which is now under cultivation, a number of interesting copper implements have been picked up.

THE CACHE.

All of the sixteen copper spearpoints in the cache are of the same general form. All have triangular blades and tapering pointed tangs. The smallest of the series is 4⅛ inches long, and the extreme width of its blade ¾ of an inch. The largest is 7½ inches long. The extreme width of its blade is ⅞ of an inch.

These blades range in weight from ¾ of an ounce to 3 ounces.

The three pikes are each square in section for a distance of several inches from their pointed extremities and circular in section for the remainder of their length. They are thickest at their middles and taper gradually toward each extremity. One extremity is pointed and the other bent in the form of a small hook. These specimens are respectively 11, 13½ and 14⅜ inches in length. Two are ¾ and the other ⅝ of an inch in thickness at its middle. The heaviest specimen weighs 1 pound and 4¼ ounces, the next 1 pound 3¾ ounces, and the lightest 15 ounces.

The awl is 5¼ inches in length and ¼ inch in thickness at its thickest portion. It weighs one ounce.

Perhaps the most interesting specimen in this remarkable cache is a cylindrical implement 6 inches long and 1 inch in diameter. One end is bored out to a depth of 2 inches so that this extremity is a tube with a wall about ⅛ of an inch in thickness. The remaining 4 inches of the cylinder are solid, the extremity being slightly convex. Within and at the base of the excavated part of the cylinder is a partly decayed animal fiber, its nature suggesting sinew. One wall of the cylinder is pierced by a small hole. It is not known what the use of this particular specimen may have been. It is unique in character, no similar specimen having yet been found in Wisconsin or elsewhere. It probably served as the handle or end of a wooden or other weapon to which it may have been secured by means of a rivet driven through the perforation in the socket. Its weight is 1 pound and 1¼ ounces.

This cache was acquired by and is now on exhibition in the State Historical Museum, at Madison, Wisconsin.

THE WEST POINT MARKER

The bronze marker erected on the Henry M. Lewis place at West Point, on the northwest shore of Lake Mendota, was unveiled on Saturday, June 20, in the presence of the Madison members and friends of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. This tablet is clamped to the side of a large granite boulder which has been set on the end of a large linear Indian mound, which extends to and beneath the cottage.

The inscription on this tablet reads:

Rowan—St. Cyr Fur Trade Post
1832–37
Site of "City of the Four Lakes"
Colonel Henry Dodge met Winnebago
Indians Here
In Council, May 25, 1832.

The introductory address was delivered by Professor L. B. Wolfenson of the University of Wisconsin, who spoke of the antiquity of the custom of erecting commemorative monuments. Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg, a member of the editorial staff of the State Historical Society, delivered the unveiling address. She gave a very interesting account of each of the several events which the marker commemorates. Miss Rachel Skinner, a daughter of Mrs. Jessie R. Skinner, unveiled the tablet. Judge Henry M. Lewis, in a brief address, accepted the tablet in behalf of the citizens of Madison and of the state. Following these exercises a picnic luncheon was served by the ladies.

The Madison members and friends of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, who subscribed toward the purchase of the West Point tablet are:

Mr. W. W. Warner, Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand, Mrs. Jessie R. Skinner, Mr. Albert O. Barton, Mrs. John G. Woolley, Mr. W. W. Gilman, Mr. John T. Lee, Mr. E. R. McIntyre, Dr. H. C. Bumpus, Prof. A. S. Flint, Mr. Alfred T. Flint, Rev. F. A. Gilmore, Prof. Paul G. Miller, Prof. W. E. Larson, Mrs. E. C. Wiswall, Mr. Ernest N. Warner, Mr. R. W. Winterbotham, Mr. C. N. Brown, Mr. C. E. Brown and Miss Louise P. Kellogg. The history section of the Madison Women's club contributed $10.

The Madison members of the State Society have in view the erection of other tablets in Vilas and Burrows parks, and elsewhere in the Madison lakes region.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

A DISK PIPE

In August, 1913, workmen employed in digging a trench for the La Crosse Gas and Electric Co., encountered on Farnham street, between Sixth and Eighth streets, in the southern part of the city, the remains of an Indian burial ground. Numerous bones, for the most part badly decayed, were taken from the trench. Many fragments of pottery were also disclosed, but no entire pieces. One fragment of a large pot, measuring about 10x14 inches, and showing a portion of the neck, was dug by the writer from the side of the trench. Assuming the curve shown by this piece to be typical, the diameter of the neck was originally 16 inches. The side of the pot flared away from the neck very acutely, so the bowl must have been exceedingly large.

Other objects of interest found in the trench, or in side excavations made from it, were several arrow points, a copper awl about four inches in length, a small quantity of red "paint" and the columella of a marine shell. The last measures 8½ inches in length and ⅞ of an inch in diameter at its thickest part. There were also found five much discolored copper "beads", each from ¼ to ½ an inch in length. These consist of thin sheets of copper beaten into irregular cylindrical form.

The most important object unearthed was the red pipestone disk pipe shown in the frontispiece of this publication. This measures 4½ inches across the disk, the bowl and handle being 8⅞ inches in length. The disk is from $\frac{1}{16}$ to ⅛ of an inch thick. The bowl measures 1¼ by ⅞ inches at the top. The hole in the face of the disk tapers inward, and that in the bowl tapers downward, meeting the other. As the illustration

shows, the disk is by no means a perfect circle, and the bowl handle is not placed in the middle at its back. A small hole pierces the handle at the lower edge of the disk. The pipe has no ornamentation whatever and is not much discolored by age. The nick in the upper edge of the disk was made by the shovel of the workman who unearthed the pipe.

In the Wisconsin Archeologist, volume 4, Nos. 3 and 4, a disk pipe in the West collection is pictured by figure 124 (page 133). The disk of this pipe measures 3½ inches across and this is said to be "the largest handled disk pipe so far found in Wisconsin." As the pipe found in La Crosse is considerably larger, it will be a matter of interest to learn whether in the interval between Mr. West's paper (1905) and the present any similar one still larger has been found in this state.

The objects mentioned above all lay within from one to two and a half feet of the surface of the street. The records of the city engineer showing the original levels on Farnham street reveal no evidence of a mound at the site of these discoveries. Old settlers who were familiar with that portion of the city before the street was laid out have no recollection of a mound in that vicinity.

The greater part of these remains were found in ground abutting the property of John Kabat, who has generously donated them to the historical museum of the State Normal School at La Crosse.

ALBERT H. SANFORD.

THE POPPLOW CACHE

In Summer township, in Jefferson County (Sec. 4, T. 5 N., R. 13 E.) at a distance of about two miles north of Lake Koshkonong, an interesting cache of flint disks or blanks, was found by Charles Popplow, a farmer, in the spring of 1912.

He was leveling a dried-out boggy piece of ground with a disk harrow when the cache was unearthed. The harrow had evidently broken many of the blanks, as the fractures appeared to be fresh. The whole and broken specimens were all "in a heap" when found. The material of which these blanks are made is a dark brown flint, or hornstone, of a fine quality. All are oval or leaf shaped in form, the smallest being 8 inches long and 3½ inches wide. Some of the largest are 11½ inches long and 4½ inches wide. All are nicely chipped, some having fine serrated edges.

The finder believes that there must have been between sixty and seventy pieces in the cache. More than half of these were apparently broken by the disk harrow.

The material of which the disks are made is not found in situ in Wisconsin. Several other caches of similar material and form have previously been found in the Lake Koshkonong region. The writer thinks that the present cache may have been lost by its aboriginal owner through the overturning of a canoe in this place, the site of a former shallow lake or pond.

H. L. Skavlem.

THE UNIVERSITY SUMMER SESSION EXCURSION

On Saturday, July 11, an excursion of teachers and others attending the summer session of the University of Wisconsin was conducted to sites of archaeological and historical interest on the shore of Lake Mendota, at Madison.

The excursion party consisted of about 100 ladies and gentlemen, a large number of whom were residents of such distant states as Georgia,, Mississippi, Texas, Virginia, Missouri, New Jersey, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Washington and South Dakota. Mr. Charles E. Brown, secretary of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society, was in charge of the pilgrimage, Miss Paula M. Dickore and Mr. Alfred C. Burrill acting as his assistants.

The two launches provided by the University for the conveyance of the excursionists left the gymnasium boat landing at 9 a. m. and crossed the lake to the State Hospital grounds. Here the fine effigy and other mounds on the hospital greens were examined, and their interest fully explained. Mr. Juan Diaz took a number of pictures of the excursionists, one of which appears as an illustration in this bulletin.

From this point the lake was crossed to Baskerville Park where some of the huge linear earthworks located near the lake bank and among the cottages were examined. After a picnic dinner had been partaken of the members of the party were assembled in the shade of the trees on the lawn in front of one of the cottages. Here informal addresses on local history, folk lore and other subjects of interest were given by Miss Dickore and the Messrs. Brown, Burrill and other speakers.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SESSION EXCURSIONISTS VIEWING MOUNDS ON THE STATE HOSPITAL GROUNDS

Plate 4

At two o'clock the party again returned to the launches and were taken to Merrill Springs, on the opposite shore of the lake. Here, after all had refreshed themselves at the springs, a trip was made on foot over the pleasure drive and hills to the several groups of mounds and other features of Indian interest in the vicinity. The bear mounds and the great goose effigy especially called forth many expressions of admiration from the pilgrims, but very few of whom had ever before seen an Indian earthwork of any kind.

From Merrill Springs the expedition returned to the city, every member of the large party expressing himself as very well pleased with the excursion. The day was one of the hottest of the summer yet their was little complaining by the excursionists because of the heat.

The first of these historical excursions for University summer school students was conducted by Madison members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society during July of the year 1912. It was so very successful that in the following year a similar excursion was conducted by Mr. Brown under University auspices as an outdoor educational feature of the summer session. These excursions are increasing in popularity from year to year. This year two of the largest launches on the lake were required to conduct the party.

The effect of these excursions is excellent since it not only acquaints the students with the character of the antiquities and early history of the region and with the efforts which are being made to secure their marking and preservation, but it also encourages the owners of the lands upon which the mounds are located to protect and preserve them because of their educational value.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BY-LAWS OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Articles of Incorporation.

Know All Men by These Presents, That Henry A. Crosby, Charles E. Brown, Lee R. Whitney and George A. West, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, all adult persons and residents of this state, do hereby make, sign and acknowledge, the written Articles of Incorporation, as follows, that is to say:

First. They declare that they associate for the purpose of forming a corporation under Chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, and acts amendatory thereof. The business and purposes of said corporation shall be the promotion of Wisconsin archeological research, the preservation of Wisconsin antiquities; the acquiring of archeological collections; the publication of papers and notes of scientific and general interest; and the doing of all things incident to the carrying on of its business.

Second. The name of such corporation shall be The Wisconsin Archeological Society and its location and principal office shall be at the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Third. This corporation is organized without capital stock. No dividends will be declared and members will not derive pecuniary benefit from the organization.

Fourth. The general officers of said corporation shall be a President, five vice-Presidents, two Directors, a Secretary and a Treasurer. A board of ten Directors, consisting of the foregoing officers, shall constitute the Executive Board. These officers and directors shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting of the Society, each shall hold his office for one year and until his successor be elected and qualified.

Fifth. The principal duties of the President of the corporation shall be to preside at all meetings of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors and to perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the By-laws.

The duties of the Vice-Presidents, or any one of them shall be to perform the duties prescribed herein or by the By-laws, in the absence of the President or in case of his inability to act.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the minutes of all meetings of the Stockholders and Board of Directors; to attend to all of the correspondence of the Society, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed in the By-laws.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect and take charge of the securities of the corporation; to keep an account thereof and to render reports from time to time to the Board of Directors of his doings with such moneys and securities, and of the physical condition of the company, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed in the By-laws.

Any three of the members of said Executive Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sixth. The cost of membership in the Society shall be as follows:

Annual members, $2.00.
Sustaining members, $5.00.
Life members, $25.00.

All applications, however, are subject to the approval of the Executive Board, which Board shall also have power to discharge or expel any member for non-payment of dues or for conduct deemed by them to be unworthy of a member.

Persons, not residents of the State of Wisconsin, may be elected as honorary or corresponding members and may be exempted from the payment of dues on vote of the Executive Board.

Seventh. The date of the first meeting of this corporation shall be April 3rd, 1903. Annual meetings thereafter shall be held on the third Monday of March in each year, at 8 o'clock p. m.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals this 28th day of February A. D. 1903.

Henry A. Crosby (Seal)
Charles E. Brown (Seal)
Lee R. Whitney (Seal)
George A. West (Seal)

In Presence of:
G. E. Henrick,
Arthur Wenz.

BY-LAWS.

Section 1. Special meetings of the Society may be held at the call of the President, or may be called by the Secretary at the written request of five members.

Section 2. Regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the third Monday of each month, excepting July, August and September.

Section 3. At all meetings of the Society four members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4. The Treasurer shall disburse moneys only on order of the Executive Board.

Section 5. The Executive Board shall recommend plans for promoting the objects of the Society; shall digest and prepare business; shall authorize the disbursement of unappropriated money in the treasury for the payment of current expenses, and shall execute such other duties as may be committed to them by the Society. The Executive Board shall appoint permanent committees, viz:—Survey, Research and Record, Public Collections, Membership, and Publicity, and such other committees as may be necessary.

Section 6. At all meetings of the Society, the following shall be the order of business.

1. Call to order.
2. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
3. Unfinished business.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees.

6. Election of officers.
7. New Business.
8. Programme.
9. Adjournment.

Section 7. These by-laws may be amended by a majority of the members present at any regular meeting of the Society, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous regular meeting.

Section 8. Proxies shall not be voted at any regular, special or annual meeting of the Society.

ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES

In Waushara county a total of about thirty groups of mounds, numerous camp and village sites, several plots of garden beds, groups of provision caches, several shrines, trails and other features of archeological interest were located by Mr. George R. Fox and Mr. Edwin C. Tagatz, who recently undertook the making of a surface survey in that county. They were engaged in this work during the early part of the month of July. No effigy mounds were found in any of the mound groups located. This absence of mounds of this class is surprising since effigy mounds occur in all of the counties surrounding Waushara.

Mr. W. A. Titus is preparing a report on the antiquities of Fond du Lac county, which promises to be of future value to students of Wisconsin archeological history. He recently completed surveys of several mound groups in Taycheedah and Byron townships. Mr. E. C. Tagatz has prepared a map and descriptions of the mounds and other antiquities in the region about Germania, in Marquette county.

The Bishop Post Card company, Racine, Wis., has just issued a very handsome series of colored post card views of scenery in the Wisconsin state parks. Among these is one of the marker erected by this society on one of the mounds in Marquette park at the mouth of the Wisconsin river, during the Prairie du Chien state assembly, in September, 1911. Mr. B. O. Bishop of the company is a member of the society and is deeply interested in the preservation of the state's antiquities.

Oshkosh Chapter, D. A. R., is considering the marking of one of a group of Indian effigy and other mounds located at Oakwood, on the shore of Lake Butte des Morts, in Winnebago county. We shall be greatly pleased if other organizations of ladies will undertake similar work in their respective localities.

The marking of the mounds in Myrick Park, at La Crosse, is to take place during the autumn of the present year.

Archeologists visiting Milwaukee are advised to visit and view the collections of Mr. Joseph Ringeisen, Jr., Mr. W. H. Ellsworth, Mr. Louis R. Gagg, Mr. W. A. Phillips, Mr. O. J. Habhegger, Mr. Arthur Wenz, Mr. Paul Joers, Mr. H. A. Kirchner, Dr. Louis Lotz, Mr. A. Rosenheim, Mr. Chas. G. Schoewe and Mr. W. H. Vogel. Every courtesy will be extended to visiting archeologists by these gentlemen. The valuable collections of the Milwaukee Public museum should also be examined.

Secretary Brown is engaged in a study of the iron trade axes of the state. Members and others who have such specimens in their possession are requested to favor him with outlines or photographs and de-

scriptions of these. Special attention should be given to the maker's marks which many of these axes bear on their blades.

Mr. Robert H. Becker of Beloit has returned from Brazil where he was engaged in collecting zoological materials for the Field museum, at Chicago. He was very successful in his field-work returning to this country in June with a large number of specimens and photographs.

The May-June issue of The Archeological Bulletin contains short articles on "Archeological Work in Alabama," by J. A. Humphreys; "Along the Brooksides of Eastern Pennsylvania," by D. C. Kunkle; "Cup Stones," by H. B. Parks; "Notes from the Miami Valley," by J. A. Rayner; "Grooved Axes," by W. L. Waters and "Some Callaway Mounds," by J. N. McCue. Clement L. Webster writes of "Ancient Mines and Relics at Cook's Peak." This publication is again being edited by Mr. Allen Jesse Reynolds, Ottawa, Kansas.

The Omaha Public Library Board has issued a "Catalogue of Objects Used by a Prehistoric People in what is now Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska." It is explained that these specimens were secured "Through exploration work of the Robert F. Gilder Archeological Survey during the years 1902 to 1912. All were obtained from aboriginal house sites along the Missouri river. These sites appear today as deep or shallow, rather circular depressions on the high river bluffs. They were known to the pioneers as "buffalo wallows" and were believed to have been caused by bison rolling in the mud. Mr. Gilder undertook the examination of some of these in the fall of 1907 with very interesting results. The collection contains a considerable number of articles made of bone, antler and shell, pottery vessels and sherds, and stone arrow and spear points, scrapers, knives, celts, club-heads, arrowshaft smoothers, pitted stones, mortars and pestles, carvings, pipes, pendants, and other interesting materials.

This pamphlet is illustrated with ten figures. One of these shows a series of five of the very interesting bone fishhooks found in these sites.

"The Archeological Collection from the Southern Interior of British Columbia" is the title of a pamphlet recently issued by the museum of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Harlan I. Smith is the author of this interesting publication, which is illustrated with sixteen fine plates and three figures. The author discusses the archeology of the region which the publication covers under the following heads: 1. The Thompson River Region. 2. Resources. 3. Securing of Food. 4. The Preparation of Food. 5. Habitations. 6. Tools Used by the Men. 7. Tools Used by the Women. 8. The Manufacture of Special Objects. 9. Weapons Used in War. 10. Dress and Ornament. 11. Games, Amusements and Smoking. 12. Art. 13. Mode of Burial. 14. Conclusion. This publication, like many of those previously written by Mr. Smith, is a model of its kind. Members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society should endeavor to secure a copy for their libraries.

One of the most interesting and valuable of the archeological publications, which have appeared during the present year, is "A Study of North Appalachian Indian Pottery," written by the well-known archeologist, Mr. Christopher Wren, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. This work is

one of 100 pages and is illustrated with 31 fine plates and a number of text figures. Copies can be purchased from the author at a cost of $1.00. Among the considerable number of fine vessels of various sizes described some are of recognized Iroquoian and others of Algonquian types. The three largest vessels of which illustrations are given have capacities of 34, 46 and 48 quarts respectively. Several plates illustrate the pottery pipes of the Susquehanna valley. Some of the large steatite bowls occasionally found in the valley are also described and illustrated.

Bulletin No. 1 of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, contains a paper by Mr. W. J. Wintemberg, describing "The Archeology of Blandford Township, Oxford County, Ontario. It is accompanied by a map showing the locations of lodge sites, single burials and cemeteries, caches, trails and other indications of the aboriginal occupation of the township. "The sites of prehistoric houses or lodges in this township are indicated by circular spots on the fields, made up of blackened soil. These spots are from about 10 to 20 feet in diameter. The usual fire-burnt and broken stones and blackened soil due to decayed organic matter, mixed with burned material, are always present in the sites. No artifacts are found in the lodge sites, but they are found in the un-blackened soil surrounding them. The fire-burnt and cracked stones no doubt mark the floor of a fire-place."

In the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden (Vol. XV, No. 171), there is published an article by Dr. Arlow B. Stout, on "Vegetable Foods of the American Indians." This article is the abstract of a lecture delivered by the author at the Garden, on November 1, 1913. Speaking of Indian corn the writer says: "While the crop has been improved in both yield and quality by the 300 years of our cultivation, there is no evidence that any distinctly new types have been developed. The flint, dent, soft, sweet and pop corns were all known to the Indians."

By the death of Dr. Adolph F. Bandelier at Madrid, Spain, in March, 1914, our country has lost one of its foremost workers in the field of anthropological science. He was a leading authority on the history, archeology and ethnology of the southwest.

The Annual Archeological Report of Ontario for the year 1913 contains a very interesting paper by Col. Geo. E. Laidlaw on "Ontario Effigy Pipes in Stone." A large number of pipes of this character are described, and illustrations given of many of these. Some are of very unusual forms.

Bulletin 87 of the United States National Museum is devoted to an exhaustive report by Dr. Walter Hough on the "Culture of the Ancient Pueblos of the Upper Gila Region; New Mexico and Arizona." It is illustrated with many plates and figures.

Mr. Lee R. Whitney of Milwaukee has been appointed chairman of the committee on membership of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. Persons desiring to avail themselves of the privileges of membership are requested to correspond with him, or with the secretary, at Madison. Additional annual, life and sustaining members are desired in every part of the state. The progress of the society's undertakings depends

largely upon the financial support which it receives from citizens of the state. Every present member should aid the society by securing one or a number of new members in his own locality. At the present time the largest membership is in Milwaukee with Madison second. We call upon our co-workers at Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Green Bay, Baraboo, Beloit, La Crosse, Portage, Superior, Ashland, Neenah, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Kenosha and other Wisconsin cities to aid. There should be no difficulty in increasing the membership in these and other localities.

Vol. 13 October, 1914 No. 3

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF WESTERN WISCONSIN

PUBLISHED BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Archeological Society

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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SESSIONS

These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee, on the third Monday of each month, at 8 P. M.

During the months of July to October no meetings will be held.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Life Members, $25.00 Sustaining Members, $5.00
Annual Members, $2.00

All communications in regard to the Wisconsin Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, Office, State Historical Museum, Madison, Wis.

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GEORGE H. SQUIER

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 13. MADISON, WIS., OCTOBER, 1914. No. 3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF WESTERN WISCONSIN

Based on Reconnaissances in Trempealeau, Jackson, Buffalo, Pepin, Dunn and Pierce Counties.

GEORGE H. SQUIER

TOPOGRAPHY

Having been but lightly touched, or not at all, by the continental glaciers, this region is one of deep, steep-sided valleys, which, because the passage from one to another is laborious, have rather strong individualities, socially and otherwise even now. There is, however, one group having this natural aloofness modified by another circumstance. Between the mouth of the Trempealeau river, and that of the La Crosse the Mississippi keeps close to the west shore. At Trempealeau it has entirely forsaken the old valley and taken a new course west of the Trempealeau bluffs, which up to that time formed a part of the western shore. In doing this there was left a broad plain on the Wisconsin side large enough in itself to accommodate a considerable population and at the same time serving to bind together the valleys which opened out upon it, two of which the La Crosse and the Black, lacked but little of being confluent.

These several valleys, with the connecting plain form a topographic unit of rather marked individuality.

Southward from La Crosse the Mississippi follows rather closely the Wisconsin shore, and the small valleys have but little connection. Northward from the Trempealeau river the Miss-

issippi also hugs the Wisconsin shore for the most part, and the valleys like the Waumandee and Beef have little connection and are very rugged. The Chippewa valley is on account of its size an important topographic province in itself, but has little connection with those to the south. The region bordering Lake Pepin again shows a plexus of small valleys. That of Rush river is the largest having poor connection. Above the lake to the mouth of the St. Croix the region, although still pierced by some relatively small valleys, shows such a falling off in height as to give the region a much more open aspect.

Archaeological Provinces

I will so far anticipate the course of my report as to say that the La Crosse, Black, Trempealeau unit forms one rather marked archaeologic center; the Chippewa valley another, and the region from the head of Lake Pepin to the St. Croix, a third, while the smaller valleys between these centers are relatively poor in archaeological material. I have spoken thus at length on the topography, because not only are the prehistoric remains disposed with reference to such features in a notable degree, but also because they have some theoretic bearing on certain questions, as I shall have occasion to note.

The distribution of archaeological evidences within these provinces is still further, and very markedly, influenced by the near proximity of the larger streams. While this is quite generally true, it is more conspicuously so in this than in regions of lower relief.

In the La Crosse-Trempealeau provinces there are several times as many mounds within the terrace plain of the Mississippi as in all the rest of the watersheds of the several streams that cross it. Nearly all of the mounds between the Trempealeau and the Chippewa rivers are closely adjacent to the Mississippi.

Within the area examined by myself the Chippewa has two chief centers, the one near the mouth on the east side—at Nelson, the other forming two groups a few miles apart, corresponding to the opening of the Red Cedar and Eau Galle valleys,

Dunnville and Waubeek, the other groups in the region, being very subordinate. Above Lake Pepin the great group lying over against the opening of the Trimbelle valley, on the Mississippi terrace, includes most of the remains for an extensive region.

The country back of these centers may pretty certainly be regarded as the hunting grounds of the tribes, or major fractions of tribes whose centers they were.

To what extent these centers were the homes of separate tribes with different customs it would be somewhat premature to say, but the fact that the La Crosse-Trempealeau district is the only one, so far as I have been able to learn, in which effigies and pure linears occur, would seem to mark it as the most westerly outpost of the Winnebago tribe.

The two Chippewa districts and the Trimbelle district agree in the absence of the two above named mound types, but show recognizable differences in size, the systematic value of which can only be determined after careful exploration.

Classification

The ground plan, circular, elliptical, linear or imitative, must necessarily form the basis for this but there are notable differences in the degree of convexity which must be taken account of. In g. Fig. 1 I give a diagram showing about the maximum and minimum range in convexity on an equal base. It is about four to one. This does not take account of those mounds reduced by cultivation or otherwise, but only those that there is good reason to believe are in their original condition. It appeared to me that these formed two somewhat distinct types, not fully connected by intermediate forms. They should at least be recognized in descriptions for which the common terms, oval, or conical, are not altogether satisfactory. The distinction between effigies and linears is not always easy to make in practice. I should agree with Dr. A. B. Stout in regarding the tapering linears (Fig. i. e.) as conventionalized effigies.

In Fig. 1, a to f, I present a series of forms such as occur in the territory which I have covered. Of the linears, the long type f, is confined to the La Crosse-Trempealeau district, while the short type, a, is more characteristic of the Chippewa, though not abundant there. The long ones I should be inclined to assign some function connected with religious rites, tribal games, or both combined. The short ones I think will be found to be composite burial mounds.

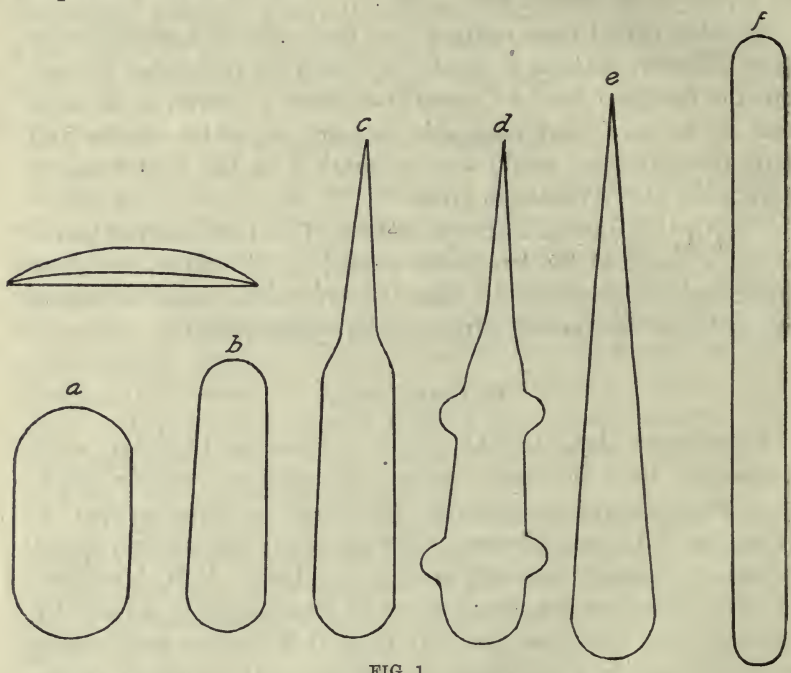


FIG. 1

At d I show the more perfect form of the lizard effigy. The limbs being the smallest parts are most easily effaced and even a fair sized tree growing upon one would so disarrange the earth as to make the true character obscure. It is therefore easily reduced to the form shown in c. The tail is less easily destroyed, but this might sometimes happen if it were of light construction originally, giving rise to the form b.

Previous Investigations

So far as I am aware, no attempt at a systematic study of the archaeology of this section of the state has previously been made. The most extensive and valuable work was that done by Hon. George Gale, the first judge of this judicial circuit, and founder of Gale College, about the middle of the last century. He was ably seconded by other citizens of Galesville, but the results were only partly recorded and are not easily available. Mr. Risinger of Winona has probably traveled more extensively in Trempealeau and adjacent counties than any other person now living, and, always interested in archaeology, has accumulated the best collection in this part of the state. I am indebted to him for much valuable information. There are others who have given no little attention to the Indian antiquities of their several localities. It would be impracticable to give a list of these persons, but I would gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance which I received from many of them,—from all to whom I appealed.

Contributions to the archaeological history of the region included in the present report have also been made by L. H. Bunnell (Minn. and its Environs on the Miss., and Smithson Rept., 1871, p. 430), T. H. Lewis (Am. Naturalist, Sept. 1889; Science, v. 13, p. 188 and in Tracts for Archeo., v. I), by E. L. Brown (Smithson Rep., 1882, p. 826); by O. Gibbs and C. E. Young (Wis. Hist. Colls., v. 3, p. 464); by L. Kessinger (Hist. of Buffalo County) and by Thomas Wilson (U. S. Nat. Mus. Rept., 1897, pt. 1, p. 981). In the Wisconsin Archeologist (vol. II, No. 3) Mr. Towne L. Miller has published notes on some of the mound groups about Trempealeau. A description of the group of mounds at Dunnville has been given by C. E. Brown and H. L. Skavlem (Wis. Archeo., v. 13, No. 1). In 1905 the writer published an article on "Certain Archaeological Features of Western Wisconsin" (Wis. Archeo., v. 4, No. 2).

Earthworks.

On account of the great concentration of mounds in the southern township of Trempealeau county it has seemed desirable to

present a map of the region, nearly all of which falls within the terrace plain above mentioned. Certain circumstances made it more convenient to begin numbering the groups at the Trempealeau bluffs and working first eastward, and up the Black river, then westward up the Mississippi.

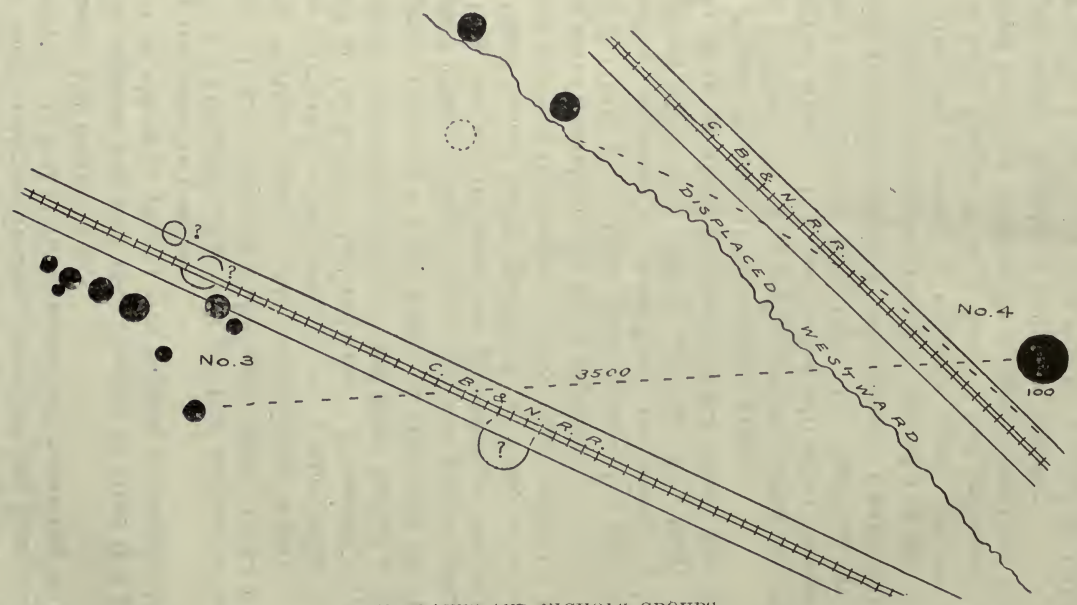
Trempealeau County

No. 1. The Platform mounds. These have been described and figured by the writer in an article entitled, "Certain Archaeological Features of Western Wisconsin" (Wis. Archeo., v. 4, No. 2, pp. 29–30). They are three in number and are situated on the top of a hill immediately west of the writer's residence, at Trempealeau. The base of the largest covers an area of about 108 by 120 feet. No. 2, the platform immediately adjoining it measures about 45 feet across. No. 3 has dimensions of 30 by 45 feet.

No. 2. The Trempealeau village group. It is now impossible to say what was the original number of mounds in this group. Three and probably four mounds were known to the writer within the village limits, and three outside might be included. It was a rather straggling group, but included one mound of the largest size. The owner had the top scraped away so that it had the appearance for many years of a tabular mound. Lately it has been still further reduced.

No. 3 (Plate 1). The Lakes group, between first and second lakes, adjacent to the C. B. & Q. R. R. This is a rather compact group of eleven circular mounds. Those on the right of way are less sharply defined than the others, and their true character is open to some doubt. While as a rule mounds are not difficult to recognize, even when much reduced, there are certain types of topography in which elevations closely simulating the less convex mounds are not uncommon. Such may be the ones above mentioned. Also the one abutting on the track a little further eastward, height 1½ to 6 feet, convexity moderate.

No. 4 (Plate 1). The Nichols group consists of four recog-



THE LAKES AND NICHOLS GROUPS

Plate 1

nizable circular mounds somewhat widely spaced. Three have been long under cultivation, the other has been intentionally preserved. It is the largest mound now remaining in the region, diameter 110, height 12 feet.

The distance was such that in order to bring this group and No. 3 on the same plate I was obliged to displace them from their true relative position.

No. 5. This group is several hundred feet east of the Nichols group. It has been long under cultivation. I was able to recognize thirteen mounds. All were circular in form.

No. 6 (Plate 2). This group is over a mile east of the Nichols group, on the farm of Jas. McDonah. It consists at present of one small circular mound, one bird effigy having a wingspread of eighty feet and a body length of fifty feet, one deer effigy having a length of sixty feet over all, one panther effigy seventy feet long, tail well indicated but no limbs now recognizable, and one linear mound partly destroyed. These are on an uncultivated angle of the terrace. There must originally have been many more mounds in the fields adjacent.

No. 7 (Plate 2). About three-fourths of a mile east of the preceding. Consists at present of nine circular mounds and one lizard effigy one hundred and ten feet long. This also occurs on an uncultivated margin of the terrace and is probably only a small fraction of the original group.

No. 8 (Plate 2). This group stretches along the terrace for about half a mile. It is now under cultivation, but having been so for a much shorter time than the preceding groups, the mounds are correspondingly less injured. I have platted nineteen circular mounds, one elliptical mound and one bird effigy. The latter has a spread of wings of nearly one hundred feet and a body length of sixty feet. I had previously seen but could not locate for platting, an elongate mound and a somewhat peculiar mound, probably a mutilated circular.

Groups 6, 7 and 8 are most readily located by following the margin of the lower terrace eastward from the Nichols mound than by reference to section numbers. The two sections of terrace shown in Plate 2 are continuous, to be joined at the points

GROUPS NO. 6, 7 AND 8
Plate 2

indicated by the arrows. Most of this terrace has been under cultivation since before 1860. No. 8 brings us nearly to the Black river from whence northward along that stream for several miles there appear never to have been any mounds.

No. 9 (Sec. 16, 18 N., VIII W.). This group is situated a few rods north of McGilvary's bridge. Once a good sized group, it now contains but one mound which is intact. There is, however, a quite massive linear mound, long cultivated, which appears to have been about one hundred and fifty feet long by forty feet wide.

No. 10. In the northern part of the same section and near the mouth of Beaver creek. Although once a large and important group this has been so long under cultivation that only one mound is now distinguishable. It was of considerable size, a hundred and forty or fifty feet long. Some irregularities suggest that it might have been an effigy. If so it was the largest which I have encountered in my researches. There is another mound group not far from these last, on a lower terrace facing Black river. It is difficult now to learn the details regarding these groups, but scraps of information obtained show that they must once have included many fine mounds of different types. Practically nothing now remains of the groups about Galesville. I have been able to learn of the location of but two.

No. 11 was located in Section 31, T. 19 N., R. VIII W.

No. 12 (Sec. 32) was on land belonging to Gale College, now long under cultivation. It included a bear effigy.

Judge Gale mentions a "man" effigy, but does not give the location. None of those most likely to know of it were able to furnish any information concerning it.

Two groups, not far apart, occur in the angle between Black river and Beaver creek, on the southeast side of a bluff.

Nos. 13 and 14 (Sec. 10, 18 N., VIII W.). The first group occurs on land belonging to Mr. Turnbull. Mr. Cole, the first owner of the land, now of Trempealeau, says there was once quite a group of mounds here. There now remains only one mound, a bird effigy. Its spread of wings is 110 feet, length of body 60 feet. It is peculiar in the unequal length of the wings,

one being about twice the length of the other. The latter is on lands belonging to Geo. Whitcomb and Ira Vincent. Four or five circular mounds are still distinguishable, also two elongate earthworks probably formerly effigies.

No. 15 (Sec. 2, 18 N., VIII W.) The Decora group (Plate 3). This is located southeast of the bluff, and in the southwestern angle of the prairie of the same name. Until recently the site of this group was wild land but portions are being brought under cultivation, and a road is being cut through, both of which threaten the destruction of parts of this very interesting group.

It includes fourteen circular mounds approaching the maximum convexity, five linears respectively 90, 130, 150+, 220 and 285 feet in length, two tapering linears 150 and 250 feet in length respectively and one bird effigy, the most perfect in form that I have encountered. Its spread of wings is 120 feet, width near body 15 feet, projection of head 12 feet, projection of tail 40 feet and length of body 67 feet. The wings are curved and the head shows the bill turned to one side (west). Some of the circular mounds have been opened. Most of these are under cultivation.

No. 16 (Sec. 36, 19 N., VIII W.). On the farm of Walter Lowel. The group consisted originally of fifteen circular mounds, all rather below medium size. Four of these, on an uncultivated point of the terrace, are still intact. Four others are still recognizable in the adjacent cultivated field.

No. 17 (Position of section line not certain. Believed to be on or near the north line of Sec. 5, 18 N., VII W.). On the immediate margin of the terrace several rods south of the little traveled river road to North Bend. The four mounds are all circular, small to medium in size, and of only moderate convexity.

Jackson County

No. 18 (Sec. 27, 19 N., VII W.). On the farm of Andrew Hardie. This group is much reduced by cultivation. Of the three circular mounds one was of quite good size.

No. 19 (Sec. 17, 19 N., V W.). This group, consisting of

three good sized circular mounds, is on an uncultivated angle of the terrace a short distance out of the village of Melrose, on the road to North Bend. One has been explored.

No. 20 (Sec. 1, 19 N., V W.). One the farm of O. D. Perry. This group has not only been long under cultivation, but the land being in corn at the time of my visit, the outlines were still further obscured. I was told that there had been a number of mounds, some elongate—either effigies or pure linears, at this place.

No. 21 (Sec. 20, 20 N., IV W.). Two mounds, rather above the medium size, are on the Black river bottoms. They are not under cultivation. The largest has been excavated.

In addition to these groups I was told of one on the opposite side of the river from Melrose, in LaCrosse county, on Sec. 31, 19 N., V W.

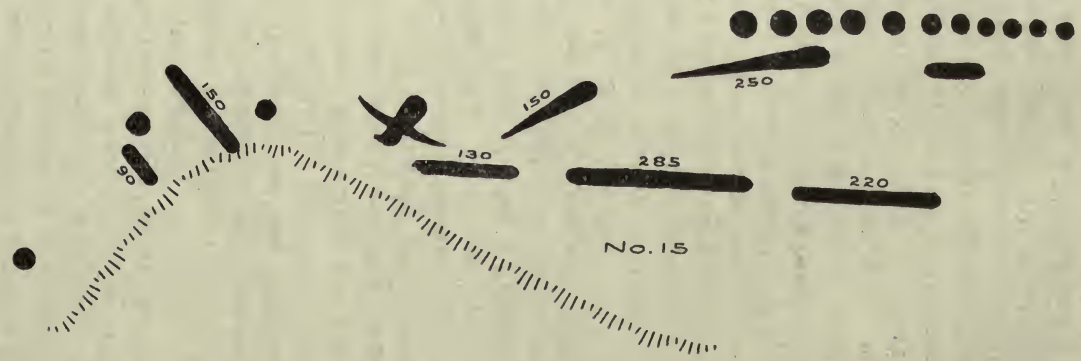
A small group occurs several miles out from Black River Falls. I made inquiries about it, but on account of persistent rain failed to visit it.

Considering what a multitude of hiding places there are along the intricate windings of the terrace on both sides of the river, it would be presumptuous to think that all of the mounds were located. To do that would involve much time and travel. Above the "Falls" the topography is different, but I was unable to learn by inquiry from those familiar with the region, of any mounds in that direction.

Trempealeau County

Returning now to our starting point, the Trempealeau bluffs and working westward and northward the first group encountered:

No. 22 (Sec. 24, 18 N., IX W.) is the "Fort Perrot," on the land of J. Brady (Plate 4). That portion lying between the Burlington road and the wagon road, consists of twelve circular and two elongate or elliptical mounds, has not been cultivated, and is intact save that a few have been opened. Those on the north side of the wagon road have been cultivated and some are very faintly outlined. I recognized nine mounds. About



DECORA GROUP

Plate 3

seven hundred feet eastward of the undisturbed portion of the group, on the immediate site of Perrot's post is a lone mound which I excavated a number of years ago. I found interments at three different levels—1, 4 and 8 feet below the top. The conditions found were described in an article published a few years since (Certain Archaeological Features of Western Wisconsin, Wis. Archeo., 1905).

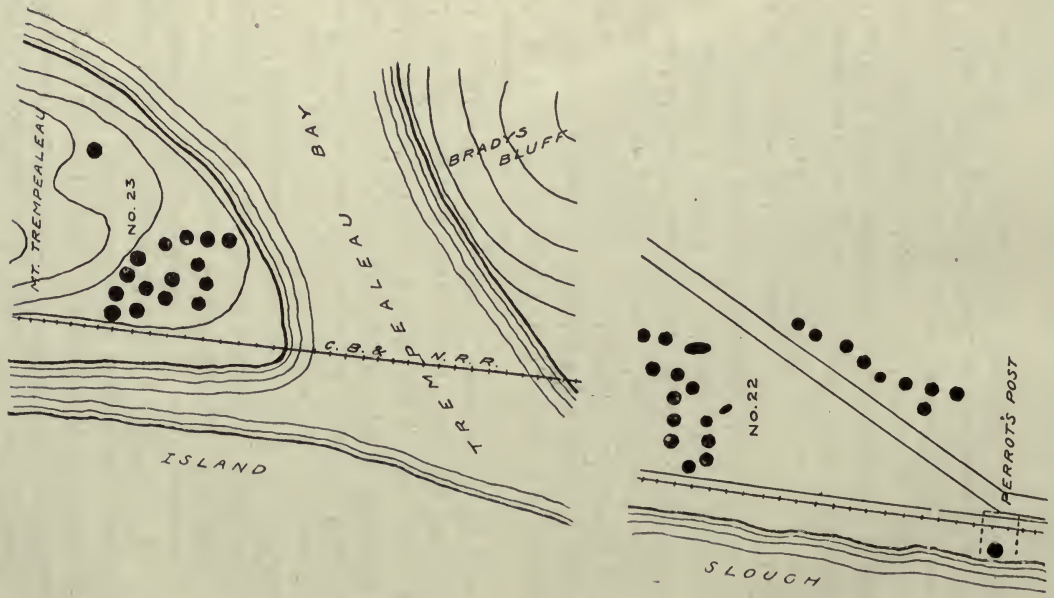
About a thousand feet north, on a spur of the bluffs, is a good sized mound. In front of this, and some little distance down the slope, the face of the hill has been terraced. According to Mr. Brady, owner of the land, a party some years since dug into the artificially steepened face of the hill and disinterred twenty skeletons. The mounds on the bluffs are usually solitary. There is one on the top of the highest and most massive of the bluffs, just where it begins to slope toward the river. It had already been explored in 1864. There are two small mounds on the most southeasterly spur of Liberty Peak, nearly overlooking the Burlington depot. A good sized mound caps what is known as Brady's bluff, just east of Trempealeau bay.

No. 23 (Sec. 19, 18 N., XX W.). The "Trempealeau Mountain" group (Plate 4) consists of fifteen circular mounds somewhat closely set on a shelf some seventy or eighty feet above the river and a single mound on a shelf some thirty feet higher up. They are of about medium size.

The bay being a much frequented place during the summer for camping parties the mounds have all been opened by relic hunters. There is also a mound on the top of the mountain which was opened several seasons ago.

No. 24 (Sec. 20, 18 N., IX W.). This is on the Trowbridge farm bordering the upper part of Trempealeau bay (Plate 5). There are twenty-two circular mounds of varying sizes, a lizard effigy, and several elongate mounds of rather uncertain interpretation, possibly effigies. All are of notably low relief. As the land has never been cultivated and few have been opened this feature must be regarded as original.

No. 25. Is located on or near the section line of the preceding section, also on the Trowbridge property. This, although



FORT PERROT AND TREMPEALEAU MOUNTAIN GROUPS

Plate 4

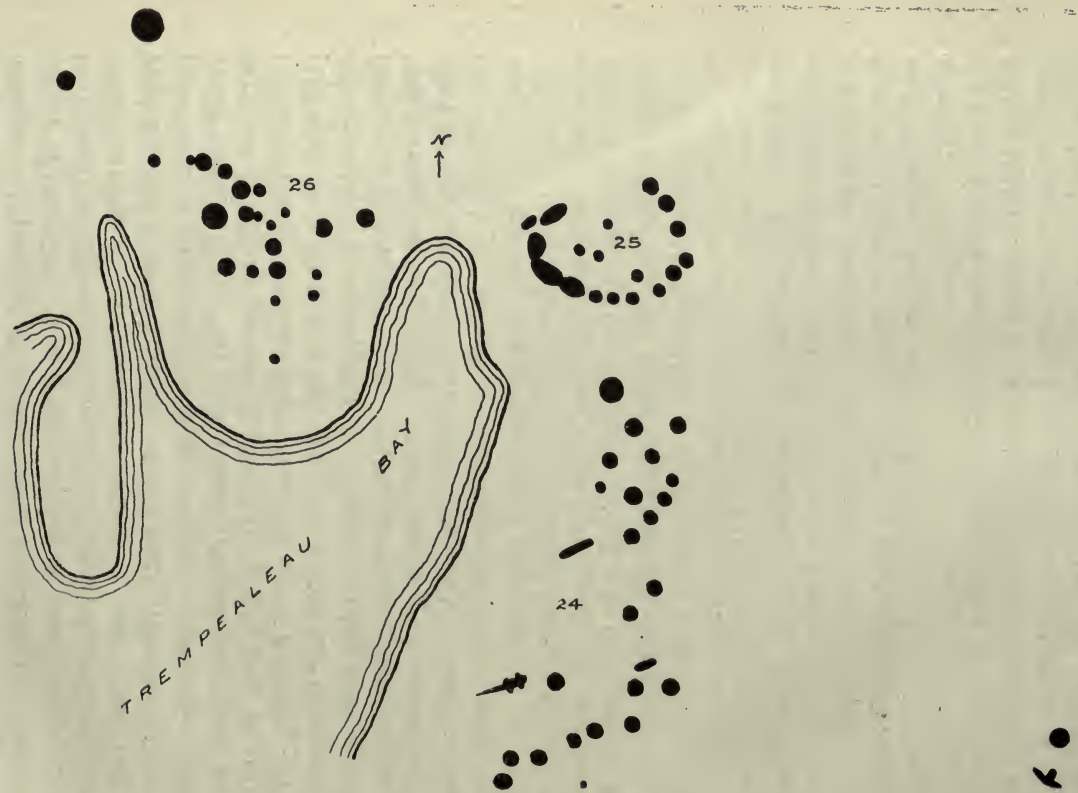
separated from the preceding by only a short interval, is so compact and peculiar in arrangement that it is best treated as a separate group (Plate 5). It stands on much higher ground than the preceding, or the group next to be described, on a projecting point of the terrace. The four large mounds are upon the margin of the terrace, of whose outer slope they seem to form a part. They are of about the same width and height, but of unequal length, ranging from 60 to 100 feet. The three southerly members partly coalesce, so as to give something the aspect of an earthwork pierced by embrasures. The northerly member is separated from these by an interval of about fifteen feet. In front of this opening, and a little down the hill slope is a terrace about five feet wide by sixty long. A series of smaller mounds starting from the southeast end of the larger ones curves about so as to form an approximate circle. Three small mounds are also placed within. The inside of the circle adjacent to the large mounds is a basin in part natural, but perhaps somewhat accentuated by the use of material in the construction of the mounds. (See Plate 6.)

No. 26 (Sec. 17, 18 N., IX W.). This is at no great distance from the preceding and occupies a portion of a peninsula at the head of the bay (Plate 5). It consists of twenty-three circular mounds varying greatly in size, but all of notably low relief. This land although cleared has not been cultivated and the low relief must be regarded as original. The group is peculiar in that the builders, instead of choosing the swells chose rather the sags as the sites of the mounds.

No. 27 (Sec. 18, 18 N., IX W.), on the farm of R. Gilies, is only about half a mile from the last. Once a considerable group this has been nearly obliterated by cultivation. A single mound, probably an effigy although not cultivated, has been otherwise injured, so that the outlines are now difficult to trace. According to Mr. Gilies there was once at this place an annular mound one hundred feet or more in diameter. No recognizable trace now remains.

MOUND IN THE TROWBRIDGE GROUP

Plate 6



TROWBRIDGE AND TREMPEALEAU BAY GROUPS
Plate 5

No. 28 (Sec. 2, 18 N., X W.), on the C. & N. W. right of way and in adjacent fields, is at what is known as Pine Creek siding. (Plate 7). It is on relatively low land, though not subject to overflow. A portion of the terrace is shown in the northeast corner of the plate. The group consists of twenty-seven circular mounds mostly of medium size and good relief. Some were under cultivation. An elongate mound, in part destroyed in grading, has a present length of 220 feet. Whether it was a pure linear or a tapering linear cannot now be determined. The grade was nearly, but not quite parallel so that its present form is tapering. There are two effigies of the lizard type, of nearly the same size. The bodies are from 65 to 70 feet long. The tails add 30 to 40 feet to this, the true length not being easily determinable. Limbs appear to be shown on the south side of the one on the right of way. On the north side they have been largely removed in grading. The other one, just outside the right of way has been injured somewhat more through cultivation. Several of the circular mounds have been partly cut away in the grading and perhaps some wholly so.

No. 29. On the farm of Andrew Carhart, some two or three miles north of the foregoing, there is a group of earthworks which I have as yet been unable to visit. It lies outside the area of the map and its approximate position only is indicated. The area between Marshland and Arcadia is a peculiarly difficult one to investigate, on account of the extreme complexity of the terrace margin further complicated by terraces of intermediate height. The population, consisting largely of foreigners, is also less interested than one of native Americans.

That there are some mounds in the area can scarcely be doubted. Indeed one was seen from the car window near Dodge, on the bottom but on relatively high ground not subject to overflow.

About Arcadia there was general agreement among the old settlers that there had been mounds, but none could tell of any now remaining, nor could I gain much information as to their former locations. There was once a group on the road between Arcadia and Independence, which I myself saw when as a boy

I drove through this district with my father before the land was brought under cultivation. No trace of it now remians.

No. 30. As we enter the outskirts of Independence, on the road from Arcadia, two good sized mounds nearly intact are plainly seen in an open field adjoining the road on the right. There may have been other mounds in the vicinity but such as I was directed to, whatever they may have been are now not to be distinguished from the natural elevations which are a conspicuous feature of the topography.

At none of the places higher up the valley, Whitehall, Blair, Taylor, Hixton, Alma Centre, or Merillan, was I able to learn of the existence of mounds. The old settlers were unanimous in saying that there had never been any.

Stone artefacts are nevertheless far from uncommon in the whole region, and an area of several square miles in the vicinity of the Trempealeau County Insane Asylum, near Whitehall, has yielded them in notable abundance. I found it to be the general opinion of the old settlers that this was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians. As compared with the distribution of the mounds that of the stone artefacts was very wide. Mr. Risinger of Winona (Minn.), whose collection numbering about 1500 specimens was made wholly within the limits of Trempealeau county, reports them as coming from all parts of the county.

Buffalo County

Nos. 31 and 32. These two groups, not far apart, being west of Trempealeau river, are in Buffalo county. They must, however, topographically and archaeologically be reckoned with the La Crosse–Trempealeau province. No. 31 has been cultivated until only one mound is distinct, though others are faintly discernable. The site of No. 32 has been excavated by the C. & N. W. R. R. for ballast, so that of the original fifteen mounds once located here only one remains. Both groups are nearly opposite Winona and vicinity. The excavation has yielded a great number of flint and quartzite chips and fragments. A

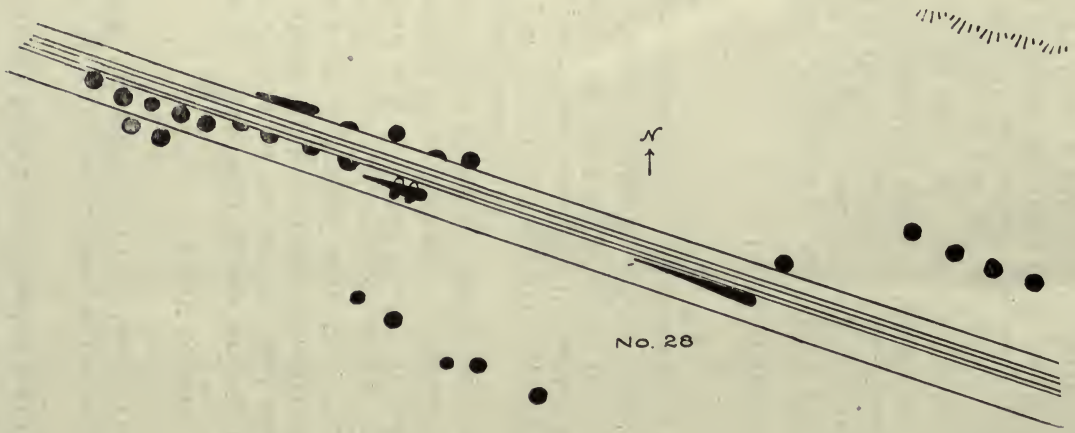
mound was reported to me to exist several miles above this but I failed to find it.

A large circular elevation about the size of the Nichols mound occurs on the flood plain of a small stream several miles below Fountain City. It has been explored, but by whom or with what results the writer has not been able to learn. The opening reveals a composition and structure more like a detached portion of the terrace than a mound. These features are not, however, sufficiently pronounced to permit a positive determination of the character of the mound without further investigation. If there are any mounds between Fountain City and Alma I was unable to learn of the fact. It would appear but natural to expect a few on the broad terrace in the vicinity of Cochrane.

At the mouth of Beef river I was able to learn of only two or three small mounds. These are nearly obliterated by cultivation. It is not until we approach the mouth of the Chippewa river that we again enter a region of rich archaeological resources. The great concentration here is about Nelson. In the earlier records this vicinity is credited with one hundred and fifty mounds, but they have suffered greatly of late years and only a fraction of that number now remain.

No. 33 (Plate 8). This group is largely on the land of Frank Endis, about half a mile north of Nelson. It is largely under cultivation. It consists of twenty-four mounds all circular but differing widely in size. Three at least would be considered large. They have been so long under cultivation that their original dimensions cannot be given. A few have been explored and the material taken from one preserved.

We must realize almost as a matter of course, that populous centers among uncivilized no less than among civilized people are placed with some more or less obvious but usually easily recognizable relations to the territory from which it derived subsistance. Ease of access to this back country would be a primary consideration and from Nelson not only the entire east side of the Chippewa valley was open for a long distance but it was within a few miles of the opening of that of Beef river,



PINE CREEK SIDING GROUP

Plate 7

otherwise difficult of access. For reasons which I shall point out later the populous center on the west of the Chippewa is many miles further up, instead of near the mouth as on the east side.

No. 34. At Misha Makwa, on the road to Durand. I did not learn of this group, until too late to visit it.

Pepin County

No. 35. This small group is about three and a half miles below Durand, on the east side, and overlooking the Chippewa. It is almost on the southern boundary of Pepin county.

No. 36 (Sec. 24, 25 N., XIII W.). This group is located about three miles east of Durand on Beaver creek, on the east side of the road to Wm. Darwin's mill. It has been long under cultivation and the mounds are very faint. These three groups are the only ones of which I could learn on the east side of the Chippewa above Nelson.

No. 37 (Sec. 16, 25 N., XIII W.). This group is in the extreme northwest corner of the section near the road where it mounts from the bottoms to the terrace. (Plate 8.) It consists of eight circular mounds of notably low relief. Although of good diameter none exceed a foot in height. They are in a grove.

Dunn County

No. 38 (Sec. 24, 26 N., XIII W.). The group at Dunnville. I visited this group but did not plot it understanding that a survey had already been made. It is desirable that it be mentioned in this connection, however, because with the next group it indicates the centre of population for the west side of the Chippewa valley. I was told of a group about a mile west of this in section 22, but, though I inquired at every farm in the vicinity, I could learn nothing further of it.

No. 39 (Secs. 6 and 7, 25 N., XIII W.). The portion of the group in Section 7 is on the property of Mr. W. L. Bradshaw, on uncultivated land.

ENDIS, GROVE AND BRADSHAW GROUPS

Plate 8

That on Section 6 is in unbroken forest. (See Plate 8). The forty-six mounds which I platted stretch along the margin of the terrace for a considerable distance. It is possible there may be some which I failed to find. It was impossible to see for more than a short distance because of the thick woods. With two exceptions all the mounds are circular, of pretty uniform size and about the maximum convexity. One of the elongate mounds is about twice as long as wide. The small elliptical mound near the north end of the group may have been formed by the overturning of a tree so long ago that the slopes have become mature, and the hole filled with vegetable mold.

I could learn of but one other group on this side of the Chippewa. An old settler living near Downsville mentioned one near the village of Comfort, some distance up the Eau Galle. This I was unable to visit.

The two groups, the Dunnville and the Waubeek, both fine ones, dominate between them the region west of the Chippewa, the one at the mouth of the Red Cedar, the other at that of the Eau Galle valley. The other groups are so much smaller as to be clearly subsidiary. Between the Eau Galle group and the mouth of the Chippewa I was unable to learn of any mounds.

No. 40 (Sec. 29, 23 N., XIV W.). This group is on the terrace near where a small stream opens out onto the Chippewa bottoms. It consists of three quite large circular mounds 5, 6 and 7 feet in height respectively.

No. 41 (Sec. 30, 23 N., XIV W.). This group formerly existing about a mile east of Pepin, is now practically obliterated. I was informed that there had been twenty-five or thirty mounds in this group.

As already indicated, the west side of the Chippewa near the mouth showed no such concentration of mounds as the east side, and it appears to me that one may well correlate this with the fact that for many miles the river, or its bottom approaches so close to the foot of the bluffs as to make a very difficult line of communication between this and the up country.

No. 42 (In about Sec. 27, 23 N., XV W.) near Lockport. This group consisting of nine circular and two elliptical mounds is

MAP OF THE TREMPEALEAU PROVINCE

The numbers enclosed in circles correspond with the text numbers. They indicate the locations of mound groups.

another example of the low relief type. Its position near the shore of Lake Pepin and the fact that nearly all of this end of the lake is bordered by dunes might create the suspicion that these were of that character and the man owning the land had not regarded them as artificial. The fact that this is one of the few intervals in which dunes appear to be absent, the generally clear and regular outlines and the grouping permit of no doubt as to their aboriginal origin.

Pierce County

Above this point no further mounds were found until I reached Rush river. A supposed mound located up a small valley just west of Maiden Rock bluff, to which I was conducted, proved to be an erosion remnant. Others a little further along were dunes.

No. 43. This group is nearly on the line between Sections 4 and 5, 24 N., XVI W., about a mile up Rush river. It consists of twelve rather small circular mounds. Mr. Bowers, who conducted me to the place, said that there had once been a smaller group about a mile further up the stream. He also mentioned a couple of good sized mounds in the town of Isabelle, section not given, now nearly destroyed.

No. 44 (Sec. 3, 24 N., XVIII W.). On the road from Hagar City to Red Wing. This group formerly contained twenty-five or thirty mounds. Some were of rather large size. Cultivation has so far reduced them that only a few are now distinguishable. One of the larger, standing by the roadside, has not been cultivated, but has been partly dug away.

No. 45 (Secs. 28 and 29, 25 N., XVIII W.). Near the mouth of Trimbelle river. (Plate 9.) It occupies a peninsular prolongation of the terrace between the Mississippi and the Trimbelle, several miles from Diamond Bluff. This is the largest single group encountered during my investigations. My plat shows about one hundred mounds, but this was quite certainly not all, for the cultivation of the land must have obliterated many of the smaller ones, and some were probably hidden by the crops, corn especially occupying the land. The mounds

show a great range as to size, some being among the largest I have seen.

A number along the margin of the terrace have not yet been under cultivation. These are marked with figures indicating the height in feet. Those not so marked have been under cultivation. One mound near the west end is of a character to suggest an effigy. This must however be regarded as doubtful for the outlines are by no means distinct. Since this and the preceding group are but a few miles apart they must be regarded as forming another very important center of population which dominated an extensive area of back country to which the Trimbelle river gave ready access. It is to be observed also that the greatly reduced height of the bluffs, together with the different geological structure, combine to render the back country more rolling and more easily traversed in any direction than the more rugged region to the south.

No. 46 (Sec. 12, 25 N., XIX W.). Two mounds occur, one on either side of the road just as it is beginning the descent into the valley of a small stream about one-half mile north of Diamond Bluff.

No. 47. One circular mound of medium size occurs somewhere near the southwest corner of Section 13, 26 N., XX W., or cornering sections. Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46 are in Pierce Co.

Although I followed the terrace facing the Mississippi for a couple of miles below Prescott I failed to find the group credited to this locality.

Generalization

Earlier in this report I have hinted at certain recognizable differences in the general facies of the several groups. Some of these, like the presence or absence of effigies, as pure linears, are of prime importance in any attempt to classify on the basis of authorship. The very great difference in relief carries some suggestion of different authorship but only further study and exploration can determine the point. Others are more suggestive of those smaller differences which are the expression of community customs or fashions as for example the fact that

TRIMBELLE RIVER (DIAMOND BLUFF) GROUP

Plate 9

while in some groups like that at Nelson or near Diamond Bluff there is a wide range in the size of the mounds, in others like that in Waubeek township the size is in the main notably uniform.

In the La Crosse–Trempealeau province it may be further observed that so far as we can judge from the examples now preserved there is a considerable hiatus between the largest like the Nichols mound and the next largest, which is not filled by those of intermediate size. It may be that if we could have all the mounds as they once existed for comparison the hiatus would be more nearly bridged. If it is real it also raises the question of difference in authorship.

Features of Uncertain Interpretation

Near Melrose (Sec. 9, 19 N., V W.), on the farm of Charles Newland is a circular trench of 34 feet outside diameter. Originally it may have been about one and a half feet wide and deep. The material taken from it was thrown inside in irregular heaps. A number of things about it show that it is a rather recent work, and a spade or shovel would have been necessary in work of that character. The man who pointed it out to me professed to have no knowledge of its purpose or makers.

At Trempealeau, on the western side of the hill carrying the platforms, on the margin of a deep ravine, there is an excavation such as might have been made for a common dug out cabin. The thorough maturity of all of its slopes, even when the district was first settled, shows that it is of considerable antiquity. It has more the aspect of white than of Indian construction, but if such it be it must date well back toward the time of French occupation.

On the bottoms below Trempealeau, on the shore of Round lake, there are some low embankments which appear to be artificial. The most clearly marked portion forms two sides of a rectangle 100x300 feet with another embankment 100 feet long placed 50 feet from its eastern end. The purpose and authorship are unknown but it suggests white rather than Indian work.

On the west side of Trempealeau mountain, near the edge of the swamp is a small tumulus of stones not over a foot high, about a yard wide and several feet long. If artificial it is rather crudely constructed. Although it is within the limits of talus outwash it shows features rather unusual among the assemblages of stones incidental to such outwash. It will require exploration to determine its character.

In this connection I may mention a feature on the bluffs opposite Redwing. The larger rock fragments, or the larger groups of fragments show more conspicuously than the other parts of the talus, especially through the vegetation, and, as the various groupings of the stars suggest the constellations, so these may be so grouped as to suggest various figures. One such grouping was supposed to represent a strung bow with arrow in place. The owner of the land went to the trouble of whitewashing the supposed outlines, two or three hundred feet long, making a very conspicuous figure distinctly seen from Redwing. There is, however, nothing to suggest human agency in the arrangement of the stones.

Village Sites

The most decisive criterion for the recognition of these is the abundant occurrence of the waste of the community, artefacts of various kinds, especially pottery, and other articles appertaining to the domestic life and industry of the people. Arrow and spear points and kindred articles have a much less value, since they might, and doubtless did, attain a wide distribution through hunting and war parties. Since, however, all articles left upon the surface were speedily concealed both by the growth and decay of vegetation and also by the transference of soil from below to the surface by burrowing animals and insects they do not usually become available until the land is brought under cultivation, and then only to be again, and irretrievably lost. I believe, however, that we may very confidently assume that the mound groups, especially the larger ones are presumptive evidence of the existence of permanent settlement somewhere in the near vicinity, though perhaps not on the immedi-

ate sites of the mound groups, and I have assumed such to be the case throughout my report. For the vicinity of Trempealeau, where my knowledge of details is naturally most full, it is certainly correct.

Trails

In the nature of the case these do not long survive under disuse, even when not destroyed by cultivation. Mr. R. Gillies informed me that there formerly was a well marked trail from the head of Trempealeau bay slightly east of north across the prairie to what is known as Little Tamarack. Mr. H. J. Kiekhoefer, President of Northwestern College, Naperville, Ill., informed me that near his boyhood home southeast of Arcadia, in what is known as Trout run, there was a trail which crossed a ravine by a rather massive embankment.

David Wood, an early settler near Whitehall, stated that there was once a trail running up the valley near his farm, about three miles west of the village. I myself followed a rather strongly impressed path for some distance through the woods south of Decoras peak. It was not unlikely of Indian origin though I failed to get information in regard to it from the residents in the vicinity.

Cultivation

Those localities which the Indians would naturally have chosen for their garden patches, were the level bits of treeless land, examples of which were found in about all of the valleys. Being usually the pick of the several localities as farm land these were among the earliest entered and brought under cultivation. I have never met any one who could remember having seen any example of the typical garden patch. The origin of the treeless areas in different parts of the country has been often discussed and very contrary views expressed. Probably no explanation is of universal application. There is one feature in the Trempealeau prairie which seems to have a bearing on the question. While the prairie as a whole was quite destitute of trees, there

are several places where there are small groves on the north side of steep sand hills, places into which the snow drifted deeply, and from which it melted slowly. At a time therefore when the fires were sweeping the surrounding area these were still moist. It is also to be noted that whereas at the time of the first settlements the southern slopes of the bluffs were almost invariably bare, many are now, where the fires are kept out, becoming naturally overgrown with timber. There is therefore some ground for the belief that the Indians had some part at least, in the creation of these treeless areas. Without at this time attempting to state my reasons in detail I will say that in my opinion the time when this region was the center of a large population antedated the coming of the French, and that the cultivation of the land on any large scale had ceased before the known garden patches of the eastern part of the state were made.

Collections

Judge Gale in the course of his work made a fine collection which was placed in Gale College and unfortunately destroyed through the burning of the building a number of years ago. As I remember it, it was more than usually rich in the more massive articles and in pottery, in which last all of the more modern collections are conspicuously deficient. The collection of Mr. Risinger of Winona is of especial value on account of its being so purely local, practically all of the 1500 specimens having been collected in Trempealeau county.

Captain J. D. Lewis, residing near Arcadia, has a considerable collection only part of which was available for inspection at the time of my visit. At Alma, the postmaster, E. H. Gans has an interesting though not large collection. There was also a quite large loan collection at the county Industrial School but only a small part of it was local. At Nelson, Mr. Henry Endis has a small collection mostly taken from mounds on his place. Although otherwise small it contains more pottery than any other.

At Durand, Mr. H. S. Doughty has a considerable collection

partly local. Mr. Alcar of the same place has a very extensive collection requiring a separate building for its accommodation. Although largely geological the archaeological material was second in abundance only to that of Mr. Risinger.

Mr. Alcar was very feeble at the time of my visit and has since died his collection passing into the possession of a daughter.

At Menomonie Dr. A. F. Heising has a fine collection of which perhaps the most noteworthy feature is the relatively large proportion of copper implements.

In the Hagar City—Diamond Bluff district I did not learn of any extensive collections, and suspect that they would have to be looked for in Redwing, on the other side af the river.

The foregoing list cannot be regarded as in any sense complete. It is scarcely to be doubted that there are other collections of which I failed to learn—and no mention is made of the various small collections.

Relative Abundance of Different Classes of Artefacts

In drawing conclusions from the collections on this point it is necessary to keep in mind certain circumstances which modify the results. Although a great many mounds have been opened, many do not contain artefacts, and the net product from this source is much less than that due to surface finds, mostly made by farmers while cultivating their land. These chance finds gradually pass into the possession of the more interested collectors; and with both the more striking or perfectly preserved objects are the ones desired and preserved. As a consequence a fine pipe, a copper implement, a celt, a perfect point will be preserved while an imperfect stone artefact or pottery which is rarely other than in fragments are little valued. We are therefore justified in the belief that save for such as may have been carried away by collectors from abroad, the copper, pipes, mortars and celts have been preserved so far as discovered while the less striking objects, and especially the pottery, have been largely overlooked.

Premising that any attempt at a detailed analysis of the arte-

facts must necessarily be imperfect because based on incomplete observations I will briefly state some of the more salient features as they have presented themselves to my mind.

Pipes

In the Trempealeau district I have met with but three pipes, two belonging to Mr. Risinger of which one was of catlinite and one of olivine, the latter carved into the form of a face. The third was in the possession of a farmer, Mr. Shrake, and was a large and elaborate affair of catlinite accurately turned and reinforced about the edges by lead bands, obviously a "trade" pipe.

In the Chippewa district, in which I have included Alma, I found five, two in the collection of Mr. Gans at Alma and three in that of Dr. Heising at Menomonie. All are made of catlinite. Two are quite obviously "trade" pipes. The others may have been Indian work, although one looks as though it might have been shaped with a jackknife. Their rarity, and the fact that so large a percentage of those examined are of "trade" make, suggests that catlinite was a comparatively late introduction into this region, and that its use was largely stimulated by the whites.

Coppers and Hematites

Of these in the Trempealeau district I have examined three and heard of several others. Two of those examined are in Mr. Risinger's collection. Of these one has a rather stout blade with diamond shaped cross section and square shank. It is such an instrument as a blacksmith could readily make but would be impracticable with no other tools than stones. One in the possession of Captain Lewis is a very thin lancet shaped and regularly formed implement which would also be difficult to form without the aid of blacksmith's tools. In the Chippewa district I examined seven, two in the collection of Mr. Doughty of Durand and five in that of Dr. Heising of Menomonie. These were all of Indian workmanship.

The few of these when compared with the thousands of stone

points do not suggest any very active traffic in the material. Indeed it is not necessary to assume any, since errotic specimens were quite widely distributed in the drift. A fragment nearly the size of a man's head was found in the river gravels when the grade of the C. & N. W. R. R. was being made several miles below Trempealeau, while the Chippewa valley was in the line of advance for the glaciers crossing the copper ranges.

In the Trempealeau district I saw but one hematite artefact a scraper in the possession of Mr. Risinger. This material is formed by concentration in the sandstone but is only rarely pure enough for such use. I found no evidence that the Black River Falls ore had been used for such purposes. From the Chippewa district Dr. Heising has a celt and two or three points made apparently of a lean silicious ore.

Celts, Hammers and Chisels

These are widely distributed. I lack the data for stating the number seen in all of the collections, but it will perhaps serve to show the relative abundance to state that in the Risinger collection of about 1500 objects about seventy-five belong to this class.

In the Chippewa district, in Mr. Alcar's collection numbering 181 objects twenty-six were in this class. In Dr. Heising's collection from this district, of about fifty-three, ten are of this class. It seemed to me that the specimens from the Chippewa district averaged somewhat larger in size than those from the Trempealeau district.

Chipped Artefacts

That in point of numbers these enormously preponderate over other articles of stone hardly needs to be stated. Mr. Risinger's collection, in which the relative abundance of the different classes of artefacts more nearly approaches the actual field proportions, shows upwards of a thousand of these to seventy-five of other classes of implements. It is probable indeed that the actual difference is much greater than this.

There is another point, however, on which I wish to place some emphasis. Perhaps it is not new, but I do not recall seeing it specifically brought out. It relates to the probably large place which the simple flakes of flint or quartzite held in the ordinary life of the people. Previous to the introduction of steel tools by the Europeans they would have provided about the only true cutting edge available to the natives. The so-called axes and knives can be called such only by courtesy. They of course had these uses but these certainly could not have included cutting as we understand it. The use of obsidian knives by the Mexicans has of course become classic but many a flint flake is scarcely less sharp. It is in harmony with this suggestion that such flakes have a very wide distribution. I have found them not in nests but scattered about singly in all sorts of places. Being a by product of the shaped articles they were so abundant that as soon as one had lost its keenness of edge it could be discarded for another.

Sources of Material

With few exceptions all of the artefacts are formed from material which occurs abundantly in the district as a whole The more massive objects could be obtained from the glacial drift, and the river gravel, which would at the same time be a natural selection of the toughest and most flawless material and often shaped to some approximation of the desired form. Both the chert and the quartzite of the region occur in two distinct series easily recognizable by their different colors.

Near the Mississippi and as far back as the limestone extends there is an abundance of the chert derived from that source. Its common colors are white, glassy, and the lighter shades of yellow, dark colors appear to be wanting. About every torrent course extending back into the bluffs shows this material in abundance. Having very much the same areal distribution, but coming from the upper part of the sandstone, rather than from the limestone, is a quartzite, concretionary in origin, and also occurring as residuals in the torrent beds. This is yellowish to buff in color. In upper Jackson and Trempealeau counties

beyond the limestone areas, we occasionally encounter gravel beds composed wholly of chert, a very large proportion of which is rather highly colored in a number of different shades, and whereas that from the limestone is but little worn and contains many drusy cavities, this is thoroughly rounded and compact and in relatively small fragments. It is probably an assemblage from rather widely separated sources, some perhaps, quite distant. In the same region we encounter the so-called "Silver Knobs" hills whose capping rock is a hard quartzite of a silvery whiteness. These are also concretionary occurring in fragments of the size of a walnut to masses several acres in extent like that between Alma Centre and Hixton. The fineness of some of the points made from it shows that it was a very good material to work. North of the mouth of the Chippewa the chert from the limestone is not quite as abundant as further south, but is nevertheless amply sufficient. The route traversed in the Red Cedar and Eau Galle valleys was the poorest of any, neither chert nor quartzite fragments being encountered. This of course does not assert that there may not be such in other localities.

It would be of some interest, and indeed of some theoretic significance to know in what proportion these different sources of supply were actually used, but the data is not yet very abundant. It may be said, however, that nearly all of the larger artefacts, "knives", spear points and the like are of quartzite for the very obvious reason that while chert could rarely be found in flawless masses of sufficient size, the quartzite could readily yield them of any desired size. As between the buff and the white my impression is that the former occurs rather the more frequently. Of the smaller points I think that at least two thirds are chert with the light colored, limestone derived, kind, greatly preponderating. Considering that the Chippewa district seems to be relatively deficient in such materials it may be of interest to note that in the collection of Mr. Alcar at Durand of the 155 points 22, (including of course all the largest) were quartzite, 17 were of dark chert and 116 of light chert.

In the collection of Dr. Heising at Menomonie among 43 points

6 are of the light quartzite and 5 of the dark, 26 are of the light chert and 6 of the dark.

It would seem therefore that the materials found near the Mississippi were considerably more in use than those of the back country and that in the face of the fact that the white quartzite is more abundant, and if anything of better quality than the dark. This is however, what we might expect with the population concentrated along the river.

"Workings"

In no other respect perhaps do the conditions in this region contrast more strongly with those in the eastern part of the state than in this. When the chert which nature has released from its enclosing rock has been either covered deeply, or carried away, and even the rock itself largely covered, the few exposures where it may be had are resorted to and become workings.

Where, however, the residual chert still remains either on the surface, or at no great depth, such workings would be altogether superfluous. Even if, as some suppose, the sub-surface material could be worked more satisfactorily than that from the surface a very slight amount of excavating would procure it in the ravines. This statement applies to all the material used in, and indigenous to the region, with one exception. The dark colored, ancient chert of the up country is not distributed generally over the surface but is concentrated into strongly localized deposits which are rather inconspicuous on the surface, especially one well covered with vegetation. Pits, or "workings" would be the natural result of such conditions. I did not myself see or hear of any such, but in a letter of Judge Gale's written at some time in the sixties and published in the Galesville Transcript he mentions pits without definitely locating them. The letter was written from somewhere in the vicinity of the largest of these deposits that I encountered. It is perhaps a fair conjecture that they were on it. In his work, "The Upper Mississippi," he mentions pits on the so-called Silver Mound, east of Black River Falls. Speaking of this to Mr. J. H. Lewis of that

place, he stated that during the fifties of the last century the locality was being exploited for silver, those doing so endeavoring to keep the matter secret. He was certain that many of the pits were made by them, and the presumption is that all were.

Pottery

As I have already intimated, this is very rare in collections not because of any actual lack of such utensils but because, being fragile it is nearly always in small fragments which do not appeal to the majority of collectors. The best examples are commonly those taken from mounds. When the land was being brought under cultivation it was not very uncommon for a pot to be turned up by the plows and the fragments, especially on the village sites, were numerous. The existence of two very distinct types of pottery at Trempealeau will be dealt with more in detail in my companion article on the platforms of that place.

Miscellaneous

There formerly was a pictograph on the rocky ledge facing Trempealeau bay but a contractor thinking the rock would be good rip rap material quarried away several feet of it. A description of it with illustrations has been published by T. H. Lewis in the American Naturalist (Sept. 1889) and also in tracts for Archaeologists (Vol. 1, Jan. 1890).

An illustration and brief notice of it also appears in the Wisconsin Archaeologist (Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 218, pl. 9).

Caves are neither numerous or large. At Galesville and also just across the river from Trempealeau there are somewhat spacious alcoves formed in the soft sandstone where large springs issue. These may have at one time contained Indian markings, but whites are themselves quite fond of leaving their names there and one generation has supplanted another. There are also a number of small openings in the limestone which may be called caves. None of them so far as I am aware contain markings although one, in Decora's peak, is traditionally the place where he, Decora, hid successfully from his enemies.

ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES

Secretary Charles E. Brown delivered an address on "The Preservation of Wisconsin's Indian Memorials" at the Landmarks meeting of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Brotherhood hall, at Racine, on Tuesday evening, November 3. Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand of Madison presided at the meeting which was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience.

On October 7, during the conference of the Society of American Indians a fine bronze tablet presented by Mr. Willard W. Warner was unveiled by the Madison members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society on a mound group preserved in a recent addition to Henry Vilas Park. The dedication address was delivered by Mr. Charles E. Brown. Mrs. Joseph Mallon of Milwaukee, a lady of Menomonee Indian blood, unveiled the tablet. The address of acceptance was delivered by Rev. Mr. Henry Roe Cloud, a Winnebago Indian gentleman from Winnebago Nebraska. Indian men and women representing the Chippepewa, Winnebago, Menomonee, Pottawatomie, Oneida, Kickapoo, Dakota, Omaha, Brothertown and Arapahoe tribes of Indians witnessed the ceremony. The group of mounds marked on this occasion is located on the crest of a hill at the east end and overlooking Lake Wingra.

Mr. William J. Kershaw of Milwaukee was honored by the Conference of the Society of American Indians, at Madison, by being re-elected to the office of vice-president. Mr. Kershaw is a member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and has occasionally addressed its Milwaukee meetings. He is one of the most enthusiastic and capable workers in the cause of Indian up-lift.

Of the Madison members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society who took an active part in the arrangements for the recent Conference of the Society of American Indians Professors L. B. Wolfenson, P. G. Miller and A. S. Flint are particularly deserving of praise. Members of the University faculty, the State Archeological and State Historical societies all united in properly entertaining the Indian visitors.

The Milwaukee Public museum has acquired the fine archeological collection of Mr. F. M. Benedict, a former member of the Society. Mr. Geo. L. Boundey of Oconomowoc has presented his collection to the State Historical museum.

On November 7 to 9 a party of members consisting of Mr. H. L. Skavlem of Janesville, Mr. Towne L. Miller of Ripon, Mr. Clarence A. Lamb of Mondovi and Mr. Chas. E. Brown of Madison were engaged in conducting excavations on the old Indian village site at Carcajou Point, on the shore of Lake Koshkonong.

Dr. Louis Falge of Manitowoc is preparing for the Society a report on the archeological features of Manitowoc county.

Mr. H. L. Skavlem has completed his surveys of the mound groups about Rock Lake, in Jefferson county. One group of mounds, of which there had been no previous state record, was located.

During the month of August a field party consisting of the Secretary, Mr. A. O. Barton and Mr. E. R. McIntyre were engaged in conducting researches in the Lac Courte Oreilles region, in Sawyer county.

New annual members of the Society are Mrs. Amy D. Winship, Madison; Mr. B. O. Bishop, Racine; Mr. John V. Berens, Wild Rose; Mr. Fred Severson, Hancock, and Mr. Arthur Gerth, Milwaukee. Additional life, sustaining and annual members are desired by the Society in every part of Wisconsin. Application blanks may be secured from the secretary or treasurer.

An "Archaeological Atlas of Ohio" has just been issued by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. Its author is Dr. William C. Mills of Columbus, the curator of the society. This splendid and very valuable work shows the distribution of the various classes of prehistoric Indian remains in that state. Maps of eighty-eight counties with accompanying text are presented. In the preface the statement appears that "the state of Ohio probably contains a greater number of prehistoric remains than any other equal area in the Mississippi valley. The total number of mounds recorded in the state is given as 3,513; of enclosures, 587; of village sites, 354; of burials (ordinary interments) 714; of cemeteries 39 and of flint quarries, 109. In preparation for this atlas Dr. Mills conducted a systematic examination of the state, county by county.

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Ceremonial Knives

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Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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SESSIONS

These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee, on the third Monday of each month, at 8 P. M.

During the months of July to October no meetings will be held.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Life Members, $25.00 Sustaining Members, $5.00
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All communications in regard to the Wisconsin Archeological Society or to the 'Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, Office, State Historical Museum, Madison, Wisconsin.

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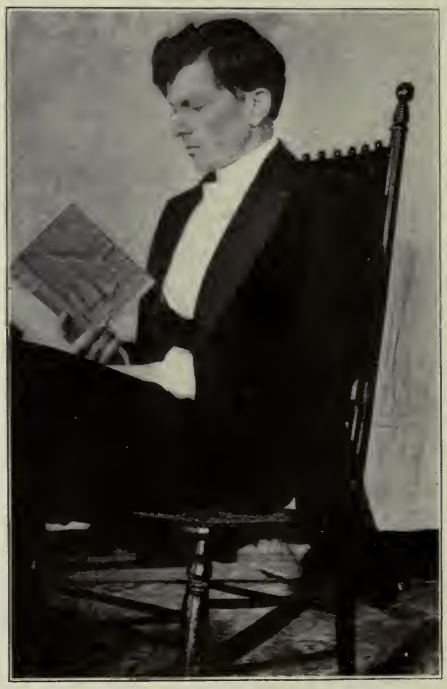

GEORGE R. FOX

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INDIAN REMAINS ON WASHINGTON ISLAND

George R. Fox

Green Bay is formed, on the Lake Michigan side, by two peninsulas, that which terminates in Detour point running southwest from Upper Michigan, and Door county projecting northeast from Wisconsin, and a group of islands strung in an almost straight row between them. The two points are of the Niagara limestone geologic formation, which is thrust up in great cliffs, especially on the northern sides, both of the mainland and of the islands. These latter may be spoken of as projecting points of this same ledge.

Of all of these projections around which the green seas of Lake Michigan swirl, Washington island is by far the largest and of such an elevation that from Escanaba, thirty miles to the north across Green Bay, it can be clearly seen. This is due to the cliffs which form the northern, the western and a portion of the eastern shore line. But from the northern heights, which rise in abrupt ascent to the plateau which is the body of the island, a smooth and gentle descent to the south terminates on the sandy beaches of Detroit Harbor.

On a first view, due to the fact that the cliffs are covered by heavy growths of pine, maple and the common types of

Wisconsin forest trees, Washington island appears a forest. But only on the borders of the island is there woodland. The interior, practically all the thirty-six square miles of land which comprise this part of Door county, is laid out in splendid farms whose equal it would be difficult to discover anywhere.

Spread out as connecting links between these farms is a system of roads unequaled save by asphalt or macadam, for there is almost no sand on the inner portions and a wealth of rock is at hand for foundation material. Along the roads stretch the telephone wires of the co-operative company reaching almost every one of the 800 inhabitants. Three stores, by a system of deliveries to all parts of the island, supply the necessities. In the three villages there are several churches, four schools and two post offices.

The island has little history. The name Washington was given to it by U. S. soldiers who, in 1816, stopped in Washington Harbor while on the way to Green Bay.

> "The other two vessels became separated from the Washington and arriving in the vicinity of what is now called Washington Island and harbor * * we put in there to wait for (the other two ships). We remained there for nearly two days, during which time the officers and passengers rambled over the island and finally, in honor of our vessel, supposed to be the first one that had entered the harbor, we gave its name to Washington Island and Harbor." Hon. Jas. H. Lockwood in "Early times and Events in Wisconsin." Wis. Hist. Colls., V. 2, p. 104.

It is also a matter of record that as they sailed down the bay they gave names, apparently the first that came to mind, to the islands and other prominent features that met their eye. Thus came the names of Plum island, Chamber's island, Green island and others, these carelessly bestowed names taking the place of the picturesque and more significant designations previously bestowed on them by the native Indians.

Originally Washington island and those near it were known as the Pottawatomie islands and it is a pleasure to

Washington, Rock and Detroit Islands
(Plate 1)

record that there is considerable sentiment on Washington island for a return to the former name.

Little attention was given to this spot until fishermen began to make it their headquarters. Many of the present inhabitants are sons and daughters of these first comers. From fishing to agriculture was but a step until today the tiller of the soil is almost its only inhabitant. Largely of old Norse stock is he, names such as Anderson, Svenson, or the Icelandic Magnason, and Gudmundsen being common throughout the island. Many of the original members of the Icelandic colony established here fifty years ago are still living.

Little is known as to what Red tribes originally occupied Washington island. The western shore of Lake Michigan up through the Door peninsula and these islands was Pottawatomie country.

The narrations of the Jesuits locate the Noquet in this region when the French first came. This tribe is reputed to be a very near relative to the Menominee, who also probably visited this locality and by whom, or the Chippewa, they were probably absorbed. Ottawa, too, have lived here.

But if the Indian left no historical record of his comings and goings, archeologically he left little to be desired. All about the shores of the island are found the sites of his camps, villages, workshops, corn fields, cemeteries and even traces of his pictorial art in the rude drawings which, up to a very few years ago, were, and possibly still are, to be found on the western cliffs.

The Record of Wisconsin Antiquities contains a very complete list of the locations on Detroit island and about Detroit Harbor. This data was obtained in 1904 by Mr. Geo. A. West. Since his visit a number of discoveries have been made by the inhabitants, mainly on the north and west sides, and it is largely with these this survey deals.

VILLAGE SITES

Dunes and sand hills are of little value to modern men, but the archeologist hails their presence with pleasure. Here, almost invariably, will he find evidence of the residence of the red man. On clay or mucky soil, as a usual thing, only after cultivation can the flint flakes and pottery be observed; but in the sand, vegetation being scanty or wanting, every gust of wind turns up vestiges of the former occupancy of the aboriginee.

For the sandy spots were usually open even in the days before the arrival of the white man. They furnished clean, dry, well-drained places for human habitation, ideal locations for sewage and refuse disposal. There is little wonder that they were favorite haunts of the Indian.

Such spots are found almost all around Washington island, but especially on the south shore. The north side, being a great cliff, is sandy only at certain places. About Washington Harbor the shore is abrupt with but little beach, yet here is evidence to show that this was one of the principal camping points.

At No. 1 (see map), just in the rear of Koyen's store, is probably one camping site, many arrows and other stone implements having been found here. On the Andrew Svenson farm, two miles northeast, is a possible village site, or camp ground. Many stone implements, flakes, pottery fragments, broken bones, and a few hearth stones have been found here.

A workshop site exists near this camp. At the foot of the limestone ledge a little to the east, flakes are found in great quantities. This site is indicated at No. 4 on the map.

At Jackson Harbor (No. 5) is one of the largest sites on the island. On a sandy knoll at the southern end, where the land had been plowed and seeded to hay, flint chips are scattered over the surface of the soil. Small fragments of pottery, much weathered, are also found. This site probably extended along the eastern side of this harbor up to the dunes on the point opposite Rock island, for this is

Castle Village Site, Washington Island

Limestone Ledge, Washington Island

(Plate 2)

high shoreland. On Rock island, according to information obtained from the son of the keeper, is another village site. This site (No. 7) is located just across the channel. Another is found at No. 8.

From the northeast point down the east side, the limestone lies at the surface and the beach is stony or pebbly for the entire distance, save at one point, Sand bay opposite Hog island. Here is a spot half a mile in length which is almost exactly like the beach at the Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, sites. Indications pointing to the location of an aboriginal village site (No. 11) were found but the forest in this vicinity is primeval and until it has been cleared away its exact extent cannot be known.

At Castle point (No. 12), is a village location a mile in length (See Plate 2). Here lodges seem to have been built near the shore at the point but instead of following it closely to the eastward, they were placed along the sand ridges which extend to the northeast. Bones, burned and broken stones, flint flakes, potsherds and charcoal are scattered over the sands in great profusion.

A mile northwest, at (No. 13), is a second large site. Here, in less than thirty minutes, on a plot of ground of about an acre in extent, which has been searched over repeatedly by collectors, ten perfect flint points were recovered.

At No. 15, in the rear of Bo Anderson's hotel, is another place where the Indian at some time or other had his abode. It is probable that the entire shore from Castle point around to Lobdill's point has at various times been used for camp purposes by the original inhabitants. But the three locations given, from evidence gathered by the author, appear to have been the favorite spots.

On Detroit island, at Kettle point (No. 17), a camp site is reported to exist. At No. 19 was the principal village on this island. This place is an open field about ten acres in extent. It is known as the "Indian Field." Grass and clumps of bushes now cover it, but flint flakes and potsherds can be gathered among them.

At West Harbor, about 200 feet from the water, on two large sand hills an eighth of a mile apart, are two interesting sites. On the first (No. 24) the pieces of pottery observed were the largest found on any site on the islands. Fireplace stones were found here in great numbers, as they also were on site No. 23. At this latter spot a lodge fireplace with a large part of the stones yet in place, lay exposed. The wind had uncovered this portion of the site and the bed of closely packed ashes and charcoal, offering greater resistance to the wind than the loose and shifting sand, a miniature plateau had been formed. Unluckily the picture secured turned out poorly. Near this fire bed was a small knoll scattered over which were hundreds of very small pieces of pottery having the appearance of having been poured out of a receptacle and cascaded down the tiny slopes.

Without doubt the most charming spot on the entire island is the glade at the southern end of Little lake. At this point (No. 29) the first white settlers, the fishermen, erected their shacks, which have long ago disappeared. But here, before them, the Indian had his wigwam. On this site the grass grows as short and as velvety as on a closely clipped lawn, and this turf has a depth of six inches; yet so plentiful is evidence of Indian occupation that pottery and flakes peep up through the roots and tiny blades.

Little lake is slightly over half a mile in length. At about the middle of its eastern side is a ledge. North of this, at the northeastern point of the lake, is a sandy, sloping bluff and here, in a cornfield which now covers it, were found the cracked and discolored hardheads of fireplaces, broken clay utensils, animal bones and flint flakes. This site is shown at No. 30 on the map. Half a mile southeast, at Washington Harbor, on a little gravelly plateau, is an Indian camping ground. This (No. 26) was probably only the summer residence of the villagers about Little lake.

On Plum island, about the harbor at the northern end, is another village site, according to inhabitants of Wash-

ington island. This is the one reported to the Society by Mr. G. A. West.

There appear to have been five principal village sites. Those at Little lake appear to have been the most important and probably, with the exception of the "Indian Field" site, the last to be used.

Site No. 12, at Castle point, however, is second in importance and if sites 13 and 15 are included, as it seems they rightly should be, it is by far the largest. The West Harbor locations are third with the Jackson Harbor site fourth in extent.

This omits the Detroit island site, but from the information recovered from the graves here, and from a careful examination of the "Indian field" it seems not to be very old nor of great size. It was here according to S. A. Storrow (Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6) that Cecoton, or Spring Deer, an Ottawa chief, had his village. As Detroit island is low and somewhat swampy and mosquito infested it appears hardly likely that even Indian inhabitants would reside at this place for any great length of time especially when the main island offers so many superior attractions.

TRAILS

On Washington island but few traces of trails remain even in the most favorable localities and the locations of such as are here given, save in one instance, are obtained from descriptions obtained from the older settlers.

The main road along the Detroit Harbor shore, running from Castle point to West bay, was laid out on the main trail. This follows the higher sand dunes a little back from the shore. A short distance west of where the present road from Detroit Harbor to Washington Harbor leaves the first mentioned road, a trail ran across the island from north to south. This was somewhat to the westward of the present highway, which follows a direct course. These locations are given on the authority of Mr. Wm. Wickmann.

Another trail, from Sand Bay, ran westward through the center of the island, passing near a spring. A few years ago it could still be seen, but the ground is now under cultivation. Mr. Gudmundsen, who lives at Washington Harbor, in his boyhood days, was well acquainted with this pathway.

Another trail, and one that can still be faintly seen ran from Little lake along the western side of Boyer bluff to the northern end of the island.

Of necessity the site of Jackson Harbor must have been connected with the others; probably a trail led west to Washington Harbor and another south to southwest to some village at Detroit Harbor.

A water trail or ford ran from the northeastern point of Jackson Harbor across half a mile of Green Bay and Lake Michigan, to Rock island. Connecting these two places is a shallow, sandy spit, not over two feet deep at any point. Today, it is so shallow that only in one spot can small boats and small launches pass from Green Bay to the parent lake. This is No. 6 on the map.

EVIDENCES OF CULTIVATION

All remains of aboriginal farming of which traces still exist on Washington island, are found about Washington Harbor. Here conditions for their preservation have been favorable. The abrupt shore line, the rocky soil, the heavy forest growth, one and all have contributed to the saving of patches of ground which still clearly show the effects of Indian agriculture.

The evidences of cultivation found here are corn hills, no garden beds being known. On the extreme northern end of Boyer's bluff, on an elevated plateau, is one patch of hills (No. 32). A second is found a quarter of a mile north of the northern end of Little lake. They are in dense woods and are still plainly visible. These are indicated on the map by No. 31. A third plot of corn hills (No. 29) is found on the heights of the ledge heretofore

described as approaching the eastern side of Little lake, just south of village site No. 30.

A fourth corn field is reported as being in the woods half a mile east of the southern end of Washington Harbor. This was not found though a search was made for it, but so convincingly was it described by my informant that there can be little doubt of its existence. Still other patches of corn hills are said to be found in the forest belt lying along the north shore east of Washington Harbor. These have not been even approximately located on the accompaning map. Mr. Henry Koyen, a member of the Society, has promised to search for and will report on these.

The finest, largest and best preserved plot of corn hills is found in the center of the most settled district on the island. Just where the road which encircles the southern end of Washington Harbor meets the highway from Detroit Harbor, stands a church. Immediately south of this edifice is a school house. In both these yards corn hills are to be seen.

In the churchyard and along the roadway are found hill after hill. At present nearly all lie west of the road, but enough can be seen to the east to show that they once extended for some distance in that direction. The fields on that side have been plowed repeatedly, obliterating all traces. The hills in the school yard are still very distinct though this land is reported as having once been plowed over.

The hills are slightly smaller than those found elsewhere in Wisconsin, these averaging about four feet in diameter, though many are only three feet across. They are nearly perfect circles with a present height of four to six inches. This cornfield is No. 25 on the map.

Fifty feet west of this plot, in an open space in the woods, where traces of hills still faintly showed, were found a number of cache pits. The three most distinct were measured with the following results: One, 3½ feet, the other two each 4 feet in diameter. Their depth, owing to decay-

ing vegetation and other debris which filled them, could not be determined. These are located at No. 34 on the map.

Other corn field locations on the main island will probably be found, a very likely place for their discovery being in the neighborhood of West bay. Two other reports of early Indian cultivation from this vicinity are recorded in "A Record of Wisconsin Antiquities," p. 320. One refers to cultivation on Plum island. The second is noted as being located on Detroit island and can only refer to the "Indian field," site before mentioned.

MOUNDS, CEMETERIES, CAVE BURIALS

The Wisconsin Record locates an Indian cemetery on Rock island. This probably refers to that situated on the east side of the island (No. 10), for it is here that white interments have taken place, these being responsible for bringing to light the Indian burials. A second Indian burying ground (No. 9) is situated immediately in the rear of the Pottawatomie light, at the north end of this island.

The Record also locates a cemetery at Furlong's dock, on Washington Harbor. This is No. 27. It lies just to the west, on a slight elevation. The ground is hard and altogether it seems a very unlikely place for Indian graves; yet at two different places here, in both instances while excavating for cellars, skeletons were exhumed. One of the two houses erected is known as the "haunted" house because the builder, after completing it, remembered the burials in the cellar and refused to live in it. No objects of any description were found with the bones.

A mile north of this location, Mr. Henry Koyen and his brother some few years ago, came across a cave in the face of the cliff facing Washington Harbor. This had remained long undiscovered because of the difficulty in reaching it, the approach being over a sheer, rocky wall. On entering the cave they found a skeleton lying against one of the walls. From the position in which the bones lay, it seems

clear that the dead had been placed in a sitting position with his knees drawn up. The skeleton faced the opening of the cave to the east. Mr. Koyen and his brother were lads at the time and the unexpected coming upon the skull and other bones frightened them so that they hurriedly left the cave without making any further investigation. Some years later, others visited the cave and removed the skeleton. This is location No. 33.

At No. 16 Mr. Wm. Wickmann reported another burial ground. This is on a low, marshy piece of land, sloping gently up to the sand. A visit failed to reveal any surface indications. The owner of the soil is averse to digging.

According to other residents, there are burials on the high land to the east of Washington Harbor. No definite spot is named. In a pine grove here, are numerous heaps of earth of indefinite shapes. While in all probability the greater part, or perhaps all, are tree falls, as was decided on first viewing them, there is one heap (No. 3) which is very similar in appearance to mounds on Detroit island, and to many others seen along the Menominee river and about Shawano lake. It is nine feet long, six feet wide and nearly two feet high. The soil is rocky and there is no depression near it of the kind which commonly accompany tree falls. While it was at first rejected, subsequent comparison with known mounds has led to its inclusion in this paper, though it should be marked doubtful. While built on rocky, stony and gravelly soil, this mound was composed of sand.

The largest cemeteries are those on Rock island and the one now to be described, is located on Detroit island. Mr. G. A. West has reported one on Lots one and two, which is probably the one at "Indian field." This cemetery consists of eight or more mounds or rather the remains of them, for all have been very thoroughly excavated.

Detroit island, save on the northwest point, is heavily wooded with a dense mat of underbrush growing beneath the trees. In this woodland are two open spots, the first, (No. 20) being the "Indian field." This is reached by

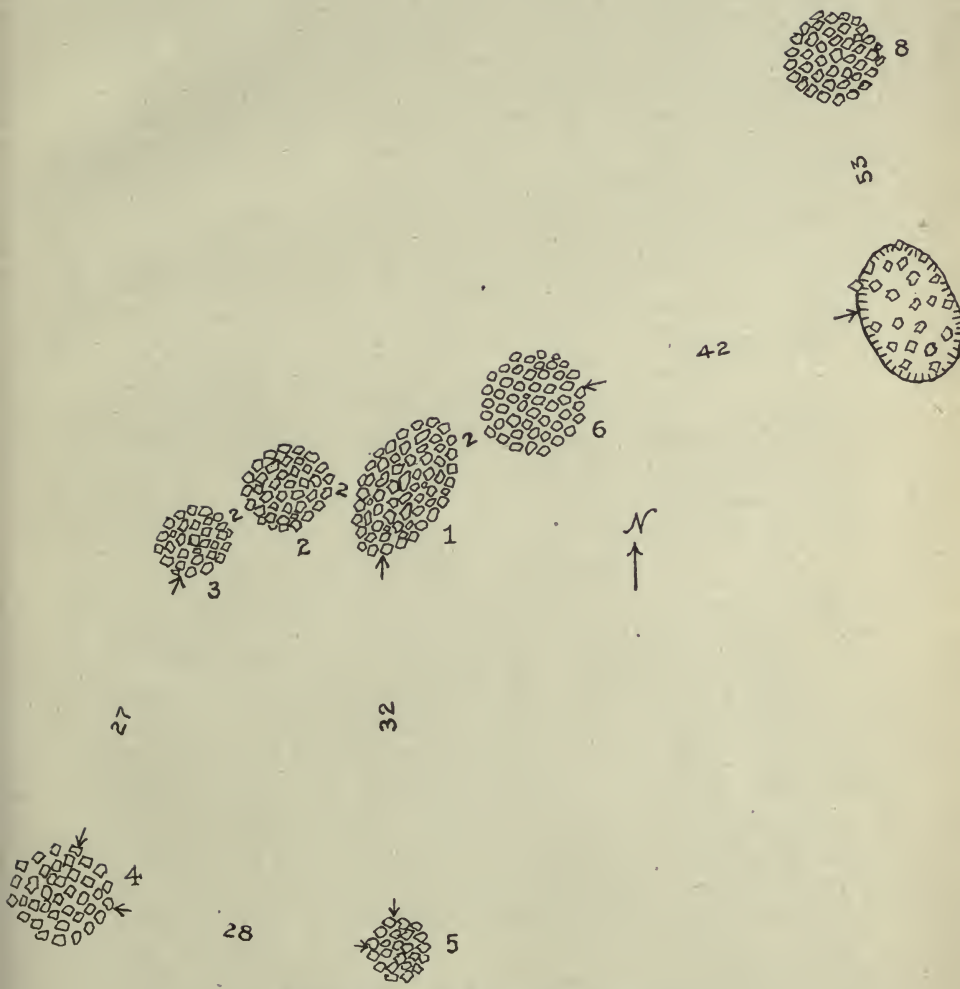
following along the shore, as there are no roads or passable trails. It is entirely hemmed in by the forest and is smooth, level, sandy ground about five feet above lake level. The plot is one hundred feet back from the lake shore and well concealed. It was not found on the first trip down the shore, the opening having been passed unperceived, necessitating a return to the houses on the upper point for better directions.

The first view suggest a farmer's clearing, but so far as known this particular opening has never been plowed over. The graves are found around the edges of the plot. This spot was long a fertile field for the relic hunter, for not only have the mounds been rifled, but there is hardly a spot over the entire extent of the circle surrounding the central portion which has not been spaded over. The only mounds which can be distinguished are a group of eight (Plate 3) which lie on the southern side south of a central point in the field. Here is a slight depression, the bed of a very small creek.

These mounds, or cairns, were made of water-worn stones, with a few limestone slabs among them. It is now difficult to determine whether the mounds were entirely built of rocks or merely rounded off with them. In the center of each is a deep pit, an opening which the diggers have not bothered to refill. The inner surface is sand, free from stones larger than pebbles. The interments must have been made below the surface for no cairn was more than one foot in height.

Six of the cairns are circular and two are oval in form. One, (No. 7) is different from the others, being composed of gravel. It corresponds very nearly to the mounds in the other group to be described. It is possible that it was made at the same time as the last mentioned. The dimensions of the cairns of the group are as follows:

Cairns Nos. 2 & 8	8 feet in diameter.
Cairns Nos. 3 & 5	6 feet in diameter.
Cairns Nos. 4 & 6	9 feet in diameter.
Cairn No. 1	8 feet wide, 12 feet long.
Cairn No. 7	9 feet wide, 12 feet long.



Group of Cairns at Indian Field, Detroit Island
(Plate 3)

The second group is situated half a mile north of the one just described. It lies just south of the southern end of the northwest peninsula on very low, mucky ground. It too, is hemmed in by trees and is shut away from the southwest beach, close to which it lies, by a gravel ridge six feet in height. On the other side it slopes by degrees into a marsh and then to the bay which lies between the two points at the north end of Detroit island. On this low land are found thirteen oval mounds or graves, with the remains of several more about and among them (Plate 4). The supposition is that in this field were buried some of the victims told of in the legend of Death's Door, the passage between Washington island and the end of Door county.

As a search through the publications of the Wisconsin Historical Society failed to reveal any mention of this bit of Indian history, it is given in full. It happened before the coming of the French, for by them the official designation of the passage as found on government charts, Porte des Morts (Death's Door), was applied.

In peace and plenty the Nocquets (?) had long lived on the shores of the islands of the Pottawatomie chain. Hunger they knew not; the lake was full of fish: in the woods were an abundance of deer, bear, turkeys and pigeons, and flocks of ducks and geese frequented the lake and bays. Of all of the islands, Washington was the great game preserve. Never did the great forests on its back refuse food to the hungry man. Hence one day, when a band of Pottawatomies (?), who resided on the neighboring point of Door county, invaded the land of the Nocquets while the latter were away, the Spirit of Trouble spread his mantle over the peaceful isles.

Though the Indian wanted a deed to the land, though he held no abstract purporting to show how it had passed from hand to hand down from the original grantor, never-the-less his rage was quite as great if not greater than would be that of his white brother when he found some one calmly appropriating to his own use the home he called his own.

The injury and insult must be wiped out. Fortunately or unfortunately, he had neglected to provide courts and lawyers. The poor redskin had recourse only to bloodshed. War was declared by the simple process of the Nocquet warriors embarking in canoes for a raid on the Pottawatomies. But the medicine men were failures or the braves neglected, in their haste, to propitiate the manido, for they had only gone a portion of the four miles which separated them from their enemies, when a breath of wind struck them, the forerunner of a hurricane which swept the waters in green masses over the frail craft.

Of all the brave band which went forth, not again was one seen alive. To the wives, the mothers, the fathers, waiting on the shore, no word came back. Day by day they gazed out over the strait. And then—their warriors came home to them. Tossed up on the beach of Detroit island, friend and relative could do no more than hurry the bodies to hastily prepared graves. Here, in this open space, so the story goes, they were interred.

These mounds have every appearance of hastily erected graves, as though the body was placed on the surface of the soil and sand and gravel from the beach thrown over it. They are slightly larger than the mounds the white man makes to cover his dead. A reference to the accompanying chart shows their direction and location in reference to each other. None are over two feet in height, and all are built of sand with many large stones from the beach scattered through and over the tops of the heaps.

The length and width vary but little. Seven are ten feet long and six feet wide. These are Nos. 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12. The dimensions of the others are:

No. 1	11 feet long, 5 feet wide.
No. 8	11 feet long, 6 feet wide.
Nos. 3 & 4	14 feet long, 6 feet wide.
Nos. 5 & 13	8 feet long, 4 feet wide.

Several others have been disturbed by digging and as cattle had tracked over the ground in places, their locations could not be determined with certainty.

Graves on Detroit Island
(Plate 4)

PICTOGRAPHS AND PITS

Pictograph rocks are mentioned in the Record (p. 320) as having existed on the rocky bluff near Death's Door, at the head of the Green Bay peninsula, and also at Lobdill's point, on Washington island. It is to be regretted that no photograph or drawing of these was ever made, for the probabilities are that they have now disappeared.

The one on Lobdill's point is located on the authority of Mr. B. L. Anderson. Unfortunately he was absent from the island at the time this reconnaissance was being made. The limestone ledge of the beach surrounding this promontory is of such slight elevation above the water as not to admit of drawings being made which would be out of reach of waves.

Farther north along the shore, where "Pictograph Rocks" is marked on the map, the bluffs are sheer. According to Mr. A. A. Koyen a few years ago there were several Indian drawings on the rock walls at this place, but the wash of the water undercut the ledge and the surface cracked off and fell into the lake. He described one drawing on this cliff as depicting three or four men chasing some large animal. This he had viewed from the ice. He remarked that it was at about the height above the water that a man could conveniently reach by standing in a canoe lying at the base of the rocks.

The location of the pits referred to in the heading of this chapter of this report are shown at No. 14 on the map. Mr. Wm. Wickmann called attention to them and explained that the older residents stated that they were cellars used by the Indians for storage purposes. Some doubt existed in the writer's mind at the time of their examination as to their artificial character, but subsequent discoveries of similar excavations in two different localities on the Wolf river below Shawano, appear to have determined their authenticity. It is probable that they were cache pits of exceptional size, for there is a spring not far away, and there

are probabilities of the location of a camp site here, though no evidence to bear out this conclusion was obtained. The larger pit is nineteen feet in diameter with a depth of ten feet. It is circular and appears to have been cut perpendicularly, but time and the elements have changed it into a steep declivity and have filled the bottom to a considerable depth with branches and leaves. The location is on a side hill with a ravine a little distance away giving water an excellent opportunity to escape through the gravelly soil.

COPPER AND OTHER FINDS

Implements made of various kinds of stone are still picked up in great numbers about the island, but no one of the residents appears to have an extensive collection of these. It is reported that when the land about Jackson Harbor was first plowed, the boys picked arrow points up "by the handful" and threw them at marks or disposed of them in other ways. That great numbers remain to be found is borne out by the fact that on site 13, our party of three in thirty minutes picked up a dozen points of good size.

The Record shows that a cache of four iron trade axes were found on Detroit island. Just across the harbor a find of four copper celts is reported to have been made. The lady who secured them after their discovery was interviewed and stated that while she thought she had one or two still about the house she had given two to her daughter. She failed to find the others.

A copper ax was found on Lobdill's point.

A copper knife was found on Plum island, and two copper celts were picked up on the Rohn place, at West bay.

A copper kettle containing the bones of a duck was dug up a year or two ago on village site 17.

From one of the cairns on site No. 20 a silver cross was obtained, probably indicating the date of their erection as occuring during the French regime, or shortly after. From another grave a necklace of bear teeth or claws was secured.

A silver knife was found on the hills on site No. 4. Mr. Svenson has, during the not inconsiderable time that he has made his home here, picked up large numbers of worked stones. He disposed of them to some one in Green Bay.

On the village site at West bay an iron implement was found. It was about three inches long, slightly convex on the cutting edge, which was about the width of that of an ax, and was cut off squarely at both ends. The thickness of this implement was not over one-half inch. The upper side had been hammered and battered until the edge had turned over and flattened out.

On the Jackson harbor site three blue trade beads were found.

On Rock island site (No. 8), in the spring of 1913, while making an excavation for a fountain, a pottery vessel was found. It lay at a depth of three feet and was turned bottom upward. In its removal a small section was broken from this vessel. C. H. Thordarson, who owns Rock island, took it to Chicago to have it repaired.

Many specimens of the small fossil bivalve, *Pentamerus oblongus*, which the Wis. Geological Survey states are plentiful in Door county are found on the village sites at Detroit Harbor. A small one, one and one-half inches long and wide was picked up by Mr. Wickmann. One corner is chipped showing the chert which filled the cavity left by the dying mollusk. It is possible that the Indian flaked these to secure small arrows, but it seems more probable that the Indian children used them as playthings. Pieces of fossil coral, of several species, abound on the sites.

The Indian had at hand on Washington island, a vast supply of raw material for the making of his implements and weapons. In the rocks of the central ledge and in the limestone slabs on the eastern beach, nodules of chert, quartz and other suitable stones occur in great numbers. (See Plate 2). Chips collected from all of the principal village sites show that all implements were produced from native rocks. But quartz was little used, only one point made of that material being seen. Quartzite seems not to

have been used on the island as no flakes were found, nor were any specimens made of this material seen. Limestone appears to have been occasionally used in implement making.

POTSHERDS AND FLAKES

While far more could undoubtedly be learned of the aboriginal workmen if many examples of their workmanship in stone could be examined, in the absence of such collection the flakes may be studied with some profit. Specimens of each kind of stone, and of the various colors of the same stone were made on each site and kept carefully separate. They have been submitted to Mr. Brown. A few superficial observations of the survey party are here included.

From Jackson Harbor site the flakes are chert, mostly of a dark color with a few of light grey. The pieces of pottery were very small, much broken by the weather, and were of light reddish clay tempered with quartz. Where "quartz tempered" is used it means that small fragments of mica, quartz or other hard stone was used.

The flakes from the "Castle" site were in greater variety. The chert is blue-black, slate, light brown, grey, white, and greenish and brown mottled. They averaged much smaller in size than from the first mentioned locality. Pottery from here was quartz tempered with a few thin pieces which appear to be sand tempered. These latter were very red, the red material appearing to have been built up over an inner layer of the thickness of cardboard. This portion is black. The quartz tempered fragments have a red coating on the outside in most instances, while the inner sides are dark and sooty. But in one sherd the process was reversed. The red was inside, the darker portion, outside. No pieces bearing markings of any kind were discovered.

From village site No. 13, the pottery was all reddish, quartz tempered. The flakes are about the same as from

Jackson Harbor. The points found were the larger type of arrow head or small spear tip. The work was roughly executed. One reject was found here.

While the flakes from sites 23 and 24 on West bay are practically the same as those from the Castle, the pottery is markedly different. Two large sections of rims were found. These are marked, the markings being entirely incised lines, no evidence of the use of a twisted cord being found. One piece was decorated with tiny diagonal lines made in a row about the rim. There were at least four of these rows. This section is reddish outwardly, discolored inwardly and seems to be from a vessel whose mouth was the widest part. This jar was 16 inches in diameter at the mouth.

A second fragment was from a receptacle with a constricted aperture. This was 14 inches across the opening, with a flaring rim. On the inner edges of this rim, at distances a little over half an inch apart, the point of a stick had been pressed into the clay while the thumb had held it on the outside, a waving or fluted edge resulting. On the sides of the pot, lines had been drawn diagonally which appear to have been in groups of six, one set running to the left, the next to the right, the inside lines of the two sets meeting at the top. This sherd was bright red in color, a little discolored on the inside, and was built up over an inner layer of bluish or blackish material.

Another section had a thickness of three quarters of an inch and was made with very coarse tempering material, small pebbles being included with the other ingredients.

From site 24 came the only specimens of shell tempered earthenware found on Washington island. The shell fragments seem to have been mixed with some dark material and then the vessel formed, after which a thin coating of red clay (possibly with some sand intermixed) was applied both outside and inside.

REMARKS

The investigations undertaken by the author should be considered as of a preliminary character. More extended studies of the principal aboriginal sites should be made. Nor should Washington island be studied alone. Its archeology is intimately related to that of the other islands of Green Bay, and surveys should be made of Plum island, Rock island, St. Martin's island, Poverty island and Summer and Little Summer islands.

It is possible that Chamber's island, the Strawberry isles, Hat island, and Green island can be studied to advantage.

For convenience in referring to the map of Washington island, names have been given to some points which have no designations on the government chart. Such are Castle point, Kettle point, and the Pictograph rocks. Sand bay and West bay are names in use by the residents.

CEREMONIAL KNIVES

Under this provisional designation it is intended to describe a class of implements, which, by reason of their large size and beauty of form and material are quite generally regarded as taking front rank among Wisconsin flint artefacts.

The limited number of specimens of this character, of which the Wisconsin Archeological Society now possesses a record, range in length from about ten to fifteen inches. The narrow base is straight or slightly rounded. From this base the edges diverge by straight or slightly convex lines for about half the length of the implement, and then curve gracefully to its pointed extremity. In the accompanying plate a particularly fine example of these beautiful flint blades, but recently added to the Joseph Ringeisen collection, at Milwaukee, is illustrated.

Of the specimens whose full history it has been possible to trace most have accompanied burials, evidently those

of persons of consequence, since with some of them were also found other stone and copper implements and ornaments. The belief that these blades are knives and that they were designed to serve some special purpose, is probably correct. The shape of the lower portion of each is such as to afford a comfortable grip for the hand especially if wrapped with strips of buckskin or hide. None of those which the writer has himself examined show any discoloration of the stone such as might result if they had been formerly mounted in wooden handles. Their size and weight make their use as lance points unlikely. Since the flint of which these specimens are made is of a fine quality, differing from any found in this state, it is very probable that these blades, or the material for their making, was imported from elsewhere. But whether introduced from other regions or not in the course of aboriginal trades these handsome artefacts constitute a distinctive feature of Wisconsin archaeology. Doubtless from time to time other examples will be added to the number of those now preserved in Wisconsin collections. We possess no information of the discovery of similar specimens in the states adjoining Wisconsin.

In "The Stone Age in North America," (vol. 1, fig. 74), Moorehead figures some blades of somewhat similar shape in the collection of B. H. Young, of Louisville, Kentucky. Some of these he states were "found in a cache, Livingston county, Kentucky." They appear, from his measurements, to be of much smaller size than the Wisconsin specimens.

Specimens Described

1. The Ringeisen specimen referred to, according to the data furnished by its owner, measures $12\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness at the handle and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the blade. The material of which it is made is a flesh colored flint, and is finely chipped. It was found by Louis Mirk, a farmer, while hauling gravel from a pit on the Bartell place, located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of the village of Theresa, in Dodge

county, in October, 1911. It lay on the breast of a skeleton, pronounced by a local physician, to have been that of a young girl.

2. Another very fine example is in the collection of Mr. H. P. Hamilton, at Two Rivers. This knife is made of a shiny, cream colored flint marked in places with pink and purplish tints, and having tiny reddish specks scattered over its surface. On one side of the blade a broad, bright yellow streak extends from its base to the point of the blade. Its point has received a slight injury, otherwise this specimen is in perfect condition. It measures $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, is one inch in width at its base, and nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at its widest part, about 4 inches from its point. The weight is seven ounces. It was found in Sec. 4, Town of Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc county, being secured by its present owner from a man who obtained it in payment of a saloon debt.

3. In the collection of Mr. J. P. Schumacher, at Green Bay, is a specimen which comes from Big Suamico, Brown county. It measures $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in width at its rounded base, and 3 inches in width across the the widest part of the blade. The material is white flint.

4. In the F. S. Perkins collection in the Logan museum, in Beloit college, are two specimens of this class. The largest is made of white flint with a pinkish tint. It measures $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, is about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in width at the squared base, and about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width at its broadest part, near its middle. The smaller specimen is made of white flint. It is about 9 1-16 inches in length, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width at its squared base, and about 2 9-16 inches in width at its broadest part, near its middle. The history of these specimens as furnished by Mr. Perkins, is as follows: "They were found in 1884 by Mr. Bendik Grane, while digging a ditch or drain in a street in front of his home, at Stoughton. Where a mound had once stood, at a depth of 4 feet below the surface, he found the bones of a man. On each side of this burial, between the arm bones and the ribs, was one of these blades. Mr. Grane stated that the

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moulds or impressions of the wooden shafts or handles of these were still to be seen but the wood had entirely decayed and gone. Nearby were found the bones of a woman, in the bones of whose hands were 90 copper beads, 11 of which were too badly corroded to be saved."

The statement concerning the wooden shafts is of doubtful value. The chances for error in matters of this kind, especially where the investigators are persons of no archaeological experience, are great.

5. In the Elkey collection, in the Logan museum, are three very fine specimens. The largest is made of white flint mottled with gray. It was found in 1892 by a Mr. S. P. Croft, while engaged in a grading job at Layton Park, a suburb of Milwaukee. Its length is 11½ inches. Its straight base is about 1½ inches wide, and the blade 3¾ inches wide at its widest part.

The second example, obtained from a Mr. Charles Bailey, was found in 1891, in a gravel pit located about three miles east of the city of Fond du Lac. It was unearthed at a depth of about 18 inches below the surface of the soil. This pit contained Indian burials and the specimen probably accompanied one of these. Its length is 10 inches. The blade is 3 inches wide at its middle.

The third specimen was found by persons employed in digging the foundation for a high school building at Jefferson. It is made of dark gray flint marked with clouds of darker gray. It is of about the same dimensions as the foregoing.

6. In the possession of Mr. Geo. Overton, at Omro, were or are, two specimens which although not as symmetrically fashioned as any of the former, may be considered to belong to this class of implements. The largest measures about 13 5-16 inches in length and 3½ inches in width at the broadest part of its blade, about 5½ inches from its rounded point. Its width at the base is 1¾ inches. One edge of this implement is somewhat wavy in outline. The length of the other specimen is about 12¾ inches. Its base measurement is about 1½ inches and the blade about 3½ inches

in width near its middle. I have been unable to learn under what conditions these specimens were found.

7. In the Milwaukee Public museum there is a fine specimen. This was formerly in the collection of the late F. S. Perkins, a noted pioneer collector of Burlington. "It was obtained in 1877 by men who were hauling earth from an excavation (since ascertained to have been a gravel pit) 12 or 15 feet deep, on the farm of Peter Leser, in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, in Greenfield township, Milwaukee county. With it were found a considerable number of copper and several flint implements and the bones of eight human beings, which had been buried in an upright position." Mr. Perkins bought it from Dr. F. H. Day, a former Wauwatosa collector, in 1878, and sold it to the museum in 1885. Its length is 14 15-16 inches, greatest width $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and its weight 15 ounces. The material is a salmon colored flint. It is very carefully flaked.

8. Mr. B. H. Brah, assistant in the department of anthropology of the Milwaukee Public museum, has very kindly furnished a description of a second specimen in its collections. This example is $13\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, its greatest width being 3 13-16 inches and its weight $22\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. The material is of a salmon color but decidedly darker than that of the other specimen.

According to the affidavit furnished to the museum by the man who sold the specimen this blade was obtained in the following manner: "Gust Gramms, teamster for James, the gravel man, found the large spear head in question when he drove down into a gravel pit at Silver City (South of National Ave., and east of Soldiers' Home, at Milwaukee). This was located at about 39th or 40th Avenue, over which the National Avenue car ran, and under which the Northwestern Railroad tracks run. As he drove down into the pit he found the spear head together with a skull and about 50 small arrow heads. These had been found before his arrival by some boys who were throwing stones at the skull for amusement. The boys took the arrow heads and the skull was not saved. He claimed that

the spear head was found under about 12 feet of gravel and clay, but whether it was in situ when he found it, or whether it had rolled down from a higher level, he did not state specifically. He brought the spear head to me and offered it in liquidation of a debt. This all occurred on September 30, 1913."

This specimen has on one side of the center an unfinished portion. It is thicker throughout and heavier, and less carefully worked than the other specimen.

9. In the H. P. Hamilton collection there is another specimen which was found by a Mr. Charles Mohr, in 1898, near the bank of Melarsh creek, about four miles north of the city of Two Rivers. It and a large number of copper and stone implements and the remains of a human skeleton had been exposed by the winds which sweep over these sand lake shore village sites. This implement measures $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. It weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The owner states that the upper half of this implement shows a distinct patina which is absent from the lower half.

10. In the State Historical museum, at Madison, is a large portion ($9\frac{3}{4}$ inches) of a broken implement of this class from southeastern Wisconsin. Its original length must have been about 12 inches. Its history has been lost. It is made of white flint marked with reddish spots.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

A "LOST" EFFIGY GROUP

It is now nearly seventy years since Lapham made his surveys in preparation for his Antiquities of Wisconsin in which, in discussing the evidences of Indian occupation in the Fox River valley, he mentions, (p. 63) a group of effigy mounds which up to this time have never been definitely located.

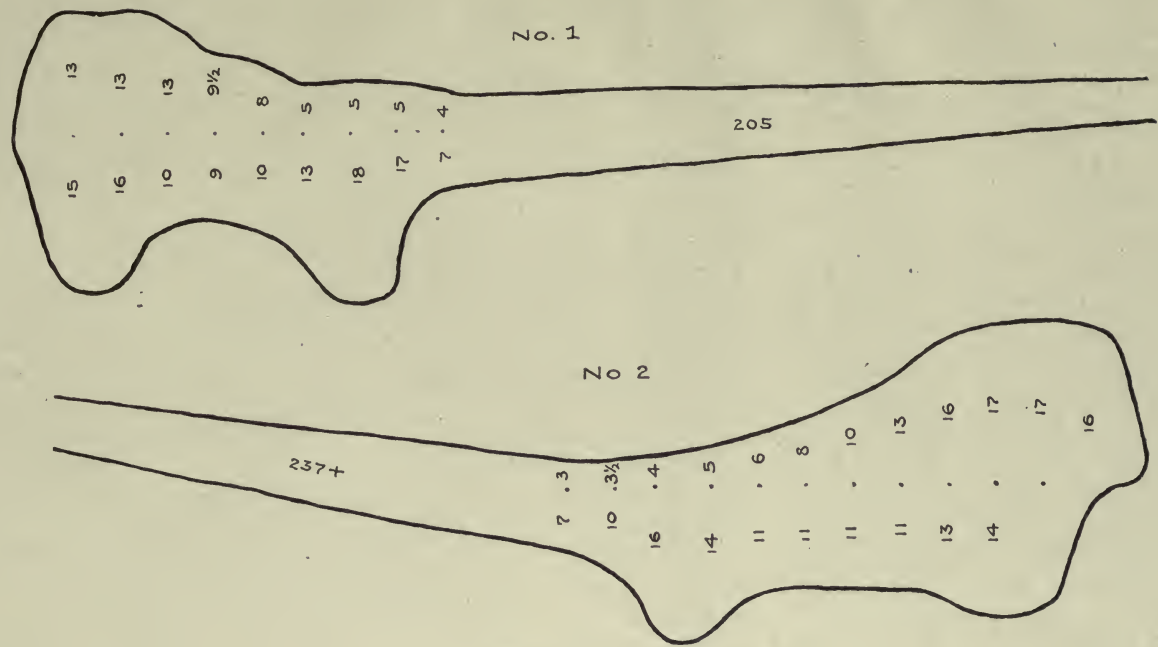
He says, "We have heard of others of imitative forms on the west side of the lake (Winnebago) between Oshkosh and Fond du Lac which we did not visit nor could we obtain very definite information in regard to them."

From his cautious statement it would appear that he had his doubts as to their existence. Archaeologists of a later day have quite generally held that Lapham's informants probably referred to the "Oakwood" group located on the southern shore of Big Lake Butte des Morts.

A mound group, if two effigies can be described as a group, is located five miles southeast of Oshkosh, in section 17 of Black Wolf township. Here the shore bends to the east forming a point known as Randall's, which is thickly set with inlets and bays. On the north side is Willow Harbor just south of which is an enclosed harbor formed by the junction of two creeks. On the point of land lying between these streams the mounds occur.

The land is rich black loam, elevated only a few feet above the water. The mounds lie almost in the center of the plot with their tails stretching southwest toward the road. One tail, that of Effigy No. 2 is cut off by the roadway. The mounds lie in a charming grove, the oaks, maples and hickories all being of large size. Several stand on the tails of the effigies, but only one on the body of a mound. Of those on the tails, one measures two and one half feet in diameter, and several others are nearly as large.

The mounds (See Plate 6) are of the familiar "panther" type, with prolonged tails. The body and tail of No. 1 lie in a line, but the tail of No. 2 has a decided lift. The



Panther Effigies in "Lost" Effigy Group

(Plate 6)

tail of the first has a total length of 205 feet while that of the latter measures 237 feet plus, being partly destroyed by the road. This one has the longest body, being 60 feet in length. The other is 45 feet in length. The two mounds lie back to back, about 100 feet apart, but the tails approach so that a distance of not more than 25 feet intervenes between their tips.

They appear, from surface indications to be composed of black soil; the outlines are not very distinct, falling leaves and other refuse tending in places to somewhat obscure them. The bodies of both are two feet in height and their heads are pointed toward the water, which is about 200 feet distant.

This is the only mound group on this shore of Lake Winnebago from Fond du Lac to this point and unless another group is found between here and Oshkosh, this is very probably the one mentioned by Lapham.

GEORGE R. FOX.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

The programs of the recent Milwaukee meetings of the Society have been exceptionally interesting. At the meeting held on October 19, Secretary Brown gave a talk on the subject of "The Indians and Antiquities of the Lac Courte Oreilles Region," and Mr. L. R. Whitney read a paper on "The Thunder Birds." On the evening of November 23, Mr. Eugene Herrmann delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Ships of the Great Lakes." At the December 21 meeting, Mr. George R. Fox delivered an address in which he gave an account of the results of his recent researches in Calumet, Shawano, Waushara and other counties. This he illustrated with a number of fine lantern slides. The speakers at the meeting held on January 18 were Mr. B. H. Brah and Dr. Louis Lotz. Mr. Brah spoke on the subject of the "Origin and Development of Firearms" and illustrated his address with numerous specimens from the collection of the Milwaukee museum. Dr. Lotz gave a description of the "Household Industries of the Pueblo Indians." All of these meetings were well attended.

Milwaukee papers recently announced the death of Mr. Rolland L. Porter, a charter member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and a former resident of Mukwonago. Mr. Porter was largely instrumental in securing the preservation and marking of the Indian burial mounds located in Cutler park, at Waukesha.

The Society has prepared and placed in the hands of Governor E. L. Philipp, at Madison, a full report of the surveys and researches conducted by its field parties during the years 1912–14.

It is desired that an additional appropriation for this work be granted by the state legislature, now in session.

Vice-president Towne L. Miller, of Ripon, and Mr. Clarence Lamb, of Mondovi are in Arizona, where they expect to undertake the exploration of an ancient ruin.

Mr. W. H. Ellsworth of Milwaukee has recently secured a very fine black quartzite knife. This specimen measures about 9 inches in length and is about 2½ inches wide at its widest part, near its base. It was obtained in 1896 by a party of relic hunters from a mound located on the Mississippi river bluffs, near McCartney, in Grant county, Wisconsin. The Ellsworth collection of quartzite implements now contains a total of about 1,600 specimens. It includes many rare and choice pieces.

In the collection of Menominee ethnological materials recently installed in the Milwaukee Public museum are shown several examples of the spherical stones which are frequently found on old Indian village sites in Wisconsin. The label accompanying these specimens gives the information that "stones of globose form are supposed by members of this tribe of Wisconsin Indians to be the weapons of the 'thunder birds,' who hurl them at trees, buildings and other objects in their wrath. The Indians claim that when anything is 'struck by lightning' it is really hit by one of these missiles. The stones are said to possess special powers of magic and are kept only by those especially favored by the thunder birds. They give their possessor certain special influence over weather and in general promote his success."

Mr. Karl Stussy of Eau Claire has sent to the editor a sketch of a grooved stone axe which was found at Long Lake, in Washburn county. This specimen is about $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches long. Its poll is completely encircled by the groove. It has the distinction of being found farther north in northwestern Wisconsin than any grooved axe now known to us.

We learn with regret that Mr. Horace McElroy of Janesville, a former member of the Society, has disposed of by sale the whole or a large part of his once fine archaeological collection. We understand that a dealer in Indian relics secured the bulk of the collection. Doubtless by this time it has been distributed to purchasers in every part of the country.

The efforts of Mr. George R. Fox to secure good photographs of Wisconsin effigy mounds and of plots of Indian corn hills and garden beds have been crowned with a large measure of success. Because of their generally slight elevation these classes of earthworks have long defied the photographer. Mr. Fox has been experimenting with these subjects for several years. By whitewashing the outlines of the effigies and taking the pictures from the limbs and trunks of nearby trees some excellent photographs were obtained. With the garden beds and corn hills he has been equally successful.

We shall be pleased if other members of the state society, who are handy with a camera, will undertake similar experiments. The Society desires to secure copies of such photographs for its files.

Mr. Charles R. Keyes of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, will engage in a study of the archaeology of that state. Wisconsin archaeologists will welcome a re-awakening of activity in this neglected field in our sister state. A strong state society should be organized and funds secured for the making of a state survey.

In the possession of the Chicago Historical Society there is a manuscript account, prepared by Mr. Philip C. Schupp, of the Indian sites

and earthworks of the region about the city of Chicago. Its author has spent a large amount of time in conducting the field-work necessary for the production of this paper, which we trust may finally be published for the benefit of students of northwestern archaeology.

A quartzite implement of interesting shape has been added to the collections of the State Historical museum. This knife is leaf-shaped with a straight base and sides which curve unequally to a rounded point. Its length is about $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is about $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the base. The color of the material is light brown. The implement is thin and well made. It was found in eastern Dane county.

Mr. Robert P. Ferry, Milwaukee; Mr. H. E. Knapp, Menominee and Mr Edward P. Wilson, Beloit, have been elected to membership in the Wisconsin Archaeological society. Prof. M. E. Morrissey, a charter member, formerly of St. Francis, is now a member of the faculty of Dubuque College, Dubuque, Iowa.

Mr. Joseph Ringeisen, the well-known Milwaukee collector, has recently secured two lead turtle-shaped ornaments. These come from near Gotham, Richland county. Of about five or six of these lead turtles which have been found in Wisconsin three are in Mr. Ringeisen's possession. Mr. W. A. Phillips, another Milwaukee collector, has just acquired a number of choice native copper implements. Mr. Charles G. Schoewe, of the same city, but seldom fails to exhibit interesting stone and other implements at meetings of the Society.

Mr. H. E. Cole, Baraboo; Mr. Richard Leach, Kansasville; Mr. Louis R. Gagg, Milwaukee and Dr. Louis Falge, Manitowoc, have each kindly permitted the secretary to examine iron trade axes which they possess. Some of these are of very interesting forms. One of the Falge specimens is trade-marked "U. S.," being the first bearing this impression which we have seen.

One of the very interesting men in attendance at the Chicago meeting of the Mississippi Historical Association held at Chicago, on December 28-30, was Prof. Melvin R. Gilmore of the Nebraska State Historical museum. Prof. Gilmore has been for some years past engaged in a study of the vegetables, cereals and medicinal and other plants grown and used by the Indian tribes now or formerly resident in his own and neighboring states. The results of this work are certain to prove of wide interest.

Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand, of Madison has been re-appointed chairman of the Department of History and Landmarks of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs. Other members of the department are

Mrs. D. E. Gardner of Platteville; Miss Jannette Burlingham, Shullsburg; Mrs. O. L. Trenary, Kenosha; Mrs. C. E. Hinman, New London; Miss Sarah G. Martin, Green Bay and Mrs. Jessie R. Skinner, Madison. Miss Burlingham is the present state chairman of the D. A. R. committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots.

Mr. Christopher Wren, the well-known archaeologist of Plymouth, Pa., is the author of a pamphlet recently issued, entitled, "Description of Indian Graves on Bead Hill, Plymouth, Pennsylvania." Of the three burials described "all were stretched at full length on their backs, with their feet toward the east. One body, probably that of a woman, was placed on a floor of flat stones and surrounded by a row of stones set on edge. The burials in the second and third graves were also surrounded with a row of stones. With the second body were found "about two hundred (200) faceted dark blue glass beads of the usual pattern found in graves in this region. The entire breast was covered with closely embroidered bead work, made of small glass beads, principally of white and blue color, which were so small that but few of them were secured, as they became mixed with the loose earth. Extending down the body from the left shoulder was a string of one hundred (100) or more brass finger rings, a number with crude seals in them of cameo design, made of clear or semi-transparent glass. There were also with this body two long-necked glass bottles or decanters, one of which was broken by the pick of the workman; also an object, which from the description seems to have been a tubular baked clay pipe."

These graves were exposed by Polish miners while engaged in digging a cellar. Very few Indian graves have as yet been located in the Wyoming valley.

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ABORIGINAL EVIDENCES IN NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

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THE UNVEILING OF THE TABLETS ON THE OBSERVATORY HILL MOUNDS

INDIAN HILL MOUNDS

THE FOND DU LAC CACHE OF COPPER IMPLEMENTS

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THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

Indian Remains on Washington Island
Ceremonial Knives

PUBLISHED BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

The Wisconsin Archeological Society is endeavoring to awaken a live interest in the great historical and educational value of Wisconsin's antiquities. It is encouraging the preservation of representative groups of Wisconsin mounds; is conducting surveys and researches, and assisting in the establishment of archaeological collections in the educational institutions of our state.

Its worthy and very necessary labors deserve the full support of all intelligent and public spirited citizens. No one desires that the antiquities of our state shall be destroyed before a full record of their location and character shall have been made.

The Society has 300 members now. It wants twice that number.

Subscriptions to its research and survey funds are needed.

Annual membership, $2. Sustaining membership, $5.
Life membership, $25.

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STATE LAWS

THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF FRAUDULENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes a new section to read: Section 4454m. The reproduction or forgery of any archeological object which derives value from its antiquity, or the making of any object whether copied or not, with intent to represent the same to be the original and genuine, with intent to deceive or offer any such object for sale or exchange, representing the same to be the original and genuine, or knowingly having possession of any such reproduced or forged objects with intent to offer the same as original and genuine, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and any person convicted thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety days or, by both such fine and imprisonment.

THE DESTRUCTION OF INDIAN REMAINS ON STATE PROPERTIES

Section 1. There are added to the statutes three new sections to read: Section 4442m. It shall be unlawful except as hereinafter provided to destroy, deface, mutilate, injure, or remove any Indian burial, linear or effigy mounds, enclosures, cemeteries, graves, plots or cornhills, garden beds, boulder circles, pictograph rocks, caches, shell or refuse heaps, spirit stones or manitou rocks, boulder mortars, grindstone rocks, or other prehistoric or historic Indian remains located upon the public lands, state parks, forest reserves, lands of state educational or other state institutions, or upon other lands or properties belonging to the state; provided, however, that the board, commission, or other state officer or officers having control under the laws of the state of the lands or properties upon which they, or any of them, are situated may grant to state, county, municipal or national educational institutions, or regularly organized archeological or historical societies, permission to explore or investigate for educational or scientific purposes.

Section 4442m. The state park board is authorized to grant permission to remove or destroy any of the prehistoric or historic remains herein enumerated whenever said board shall deem such removal or destruction necessary.

Section 4442o. Any person violating any of the provisions of section 4442m of the statutes shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety days or by both such fine and imprisonment.